PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,528—New Series.
BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1902.
PRICE 4 ANNAS.
Established 1818.

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COPENHAGEN
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Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th April,
M.L. VICTORIA	6527	E. Crowe	19th „
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	26th „
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May.
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	10th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	17th „
* CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	24th „
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st „
* EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	7th June
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	14th „
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	21st „
M.L. EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	28th „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th April, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman,	4,212	1st May 1902,
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,139	1st June 1902,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
*S. S. POSEIDON	....	3,878	8th April,
S. S. E FRANZ FERDINAND		6,043	16th April
*S. S. SILESIA	....	5,159	about the 17th May.

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-1. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	......	2,771...	1st May, 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 7th April, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	10th April 1902.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	8th May, 1902,
TONKIN	6,363	Gerard	5th June 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain Aubert, to sail on or about 30th April, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

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AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

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PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 11th April at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 8th April at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 10th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 15th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 15th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th April, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—EAST AFRICA.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SOMALI	2,532	Birch	14th April 1902.
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Tepe	28th April 1902.

Taking Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to CAPE TOWN and taking Cargo up to Durban (NATAL) only.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
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24, Medows Street, Bombay, 21st March, 1902.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
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Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

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TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay,
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

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THE RETURNS FOR 1901 SHOW LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS, WHICH NOW EXCEED

RS. 1,80,00,000.

The Rates are the Lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's experience since its formation in 1874.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should apply for the Rates and Conditions of the ORIENTAL.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

WINES SUITABLE FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

STILL HOCKS.
SPARKLING HOCK.
SAUTERNES.
SPARKLING MOSELLES.
CLARETS.
HUNGARIAN WINES.

Write for Detailed Price List.

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SMOKE LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following:—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

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BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAM AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

German Sausages assorted in Tins. Sourcroute in Glass Jars and Tins.

Milan Sausages in skin and Mortadella.

Cepes S. Anne French real, Asparagus, Calery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vinegar.

PATE DE FOI GRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.

Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Ventresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.

Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olive Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.

SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.

Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.

Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Paste assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Gram, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.

Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.

Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 3	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

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Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED NICKEL SILVER

SPOONS AND FORKS.

WELL BALANCED, WELL FINISHED, HIGH CLASS,
The Best that English Manufacture Can Produce,
WILL LAST A LIFE-TIME.

BEST QUALITY.		FIDDLE.	SPEAR.	KING'S.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
TEA SPOONS	Per Doz.	11 12	16 8	22 0
DESSERT SPOONS	„ „	22 0	30 0	37 0
TABLE SPOONS	„ „	28 0	42 8	50 0
DESSERT FORKS	„ „	22 0	30 0	37 0
TABLE FORKS	„ „	28 0	42 8	50 0
SECOND QUALITY.				
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
TEA SPOONS	Per Doz.	10 0	15 12	18 14
DESSERT SPOONS	„ „	19 0	25 4	33 12
TABLE SPOONS	„ „	25 8	38 8	46 4
DESSERT FORKS	„ „	19 0	25 4	33 12
TABLE FORKS	„ „	25 8	38 8	46 4

TABLE CUTLERY

BEST ENGLISH MADE
DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL HAND FORGED BLADES.

HANDLES.		BONE.	XYLONITE.	IVORY.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
DESSERT KNIVES	Per Doz.	14 12	15 12	29 12
TABLE KNIVES	„ „	18 8	19 8	42 0
MEAT CARVERS	Pair	7 8	8 0	15 0
STEEL	Each	2 4	2 8	5 8

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THE ARMY WATCH	A perfect Timekeeper of Excellent Qualities...	38
THE "SOLDIER'S" PATENT LEVER	A popular Watch at a popular Price with the Army	28
THE "EUREKA" CAMPAIGN	A Gem in Metal Watches with sound reliable action and perfect Timekeeping	25

THE VICTORIA WATCH AND JEWELLERY COMPANY,
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BOUQUETS

AND

LIGHT OF ASIA

CIGARS.

THEY BEAT THE "BEST."

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

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MORRINGAND NEAL } CODE.

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CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 20 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

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Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
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Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 7th April, 1902.

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C. FANCOURT WILLIS, LT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Chief Plague Authority,
Mahableshwar and Panchgani.

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AGUE SPECIFIC.

A MOST POWERFUL, RELIABLE AND SPEEDY CURE FOR

Influenza, Malarial Fevers, Ague, Chill, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Dumbague,

AND ALL DISEASES

Arising from Biliary derangement caused by Malaria. Is used as a Preventive and cure in Epidemic Fevers and Plague. Acts like a charm!

☞ Beware of spurious Imitations.

SOLD by all CHEMISTS and at
THE ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY,
No. 16 and 18, ABDOOL RHEMAN STREET.

Chemists, **MADON SONS & CO.**, Bombay

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	1
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets. Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI AND BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

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(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

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3 " " " " " 3 "
4 " " " " " 5 "

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Apply to "R.," care of "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND................ £575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Manila.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippine
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Penang.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow	Kobe.
Thaiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay, Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER. STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

NOTICE OF SHARE CERTIFICATE LOST.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 4 of the City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ld., is LOST at Ahmedabad.

Reward of Rupees 5, will be granted to those who will either send or bring the same to the Undersigned at the undermentioned destination.

RAVCHUND DAYABHAI,
Javeri Wada, Kothari Pole,
Ahmedabad.

A FORTUNE.

In the event of a stroke of good fortune you can win 500,000 Marks.

The payment of the prizes is guaranteed by Government.
First drawing: June 12th

GERMAN GREAT MONEY LOTTERY
of the State of Hamburg.
You are invited to participate in the
CHANCES OF WINNING
In the grand drawings of prizes guaranteed by the State of Hamburg in which
11 Millions 202,000 Marks
SURELY HAVE TO BE WON.

In the course of these advantageous drawings which contain according to the prospectus only 118,000 tickets, the following prizes will be forthcoming, viz:

The highest will be event.

500,000 Marks (about £25,000)
Premium of 300,000 Marks (about £15,000).

Number of prizes:		Number of prizes:	
1 of 200,000 M. about	£10,000	16 of 10,000 M. abt.	£500
1 of 100,000 ,,	5,000	56 of 5,000 ,,	250
1 of 75,000 ,,	3,750	102 of 3,000 ,,	150
2 of 70,000 ,,	3,500	156 of 2,000 ,,	100
1 of 65,000 ,,	3,250	4 of 1,500 ,,	75
1 of 60,000 ,,	3,000	612 of 1,000 ,,	50
1 of 55,000 ,,	2,750	1000 of 300 ,,	15
2 of 50,000 ,,	2,500	29 of 250 ,,	12-10
1 of 40,000 ,,	2,000	77 of 200 ,,	10
1 of 30,000 ,,	1,500	32053 of 169 ,,	8-9
1 of 20,000 ,,	1,000	98[illegible] of 150,148,115,100 M.	
		10832 of 78, 45, 21 mark	

in all 59,010 prizes which must be surely won in 7 drawings within the space of a few months.

The highest prize of 1st drawing amounts to Mk. 50,000, increase in 2nd. drawing to Mk. 55,000, in 3rd. Mk. 60,000, in 4th. Mk. 65,000, in 5th. Mk. 70,000, in 6th. Mk. 75,000, in 7th. Mk. 200,000, and together with the Premium of Mk. 300,000 in the most fortunate case to Mk. 500,000.

The official cost for participation in the first two drawings amounts to
£—18sh.—d. for a full ticket
,,— 9,, — ,, for half a ticket
,,— 4,, 6,, for one quarter of a ticket.

Half resp. quarter tickets will entitle to one half resp. one quarter of the amount, won by the respective number, named on the ticket.

The stakes for participation in the following drawings, as well as the exact prize-table, are indicated in the official prospectus, which I send on demand gratis in advance. The prospectus is also sent gratis with every order. After the drawing I shall forward to every ticket-holder the official list of the winning-numbers.

THE PAYMENT AND FORWARDING OF THE AMOUNTS WON

to those concerned will have my special and prompt attention, and with the most absolute secrecy.

☞ Remittance of money can be made by Bank notes by registered letter or by Post-Office-Order.

☞ On account of the approaching drawing of the prizes please address the orders immediately in all confidence direct to

SAMUEL HECKSCHER SENR.,
Banker at HAMBURG Germany.

THIS IS THE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY,
AND
THIS IS THE TIME TO TRY.

We advise our Patrons to send their orders as early as possible to avoid disappointment, because
PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only
UP TO THE 17TH MAY 1902.
AND
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON
THE 24TH MAY, 1902,
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
In the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000
DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers
—OF A—
SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,
—OR A—
GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED,
RS. 8.
WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.
These watches are well-finished and
WELL WORTH THE MONEY
—OR AN—
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of main-springs, and oil etc.,
—OR A—
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.
—OR A—
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.		Rs.
1 Prize	... ...	1,000
1 Do.	... ...	500
1 Do.	... ...	250
2 Prizes	Rs. 125 each	250
2 Do.	,, 100 ,, ...	200
2 Do.	,, 75 ,, ...	150
4 Do.	,, 50 ,, ...	200
10 Do.	,, 25 ,, ...	250
100 Do.	,, 10 ,, ...	1,000
200 Do.	,, 5 ,, ...	1,000
200 Do,	,, 1 ,, ...	200
523 Prizes	Total ...	5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS.
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

THE
GREATEST CURE

For Nervous Debility, including Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Youthful Imprudence, Impotence, Wasting Decay, Loss of Vital Power, Dimness of Sight, Pimples and Eruptions of all kinds, Frightful Dreams, Pains in the Loins, Evil Forebodings, Loss of Energy, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Low Spirits, Fœtid Breath, Palpitation of the Heart, Emaciation, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Weakness of the Generative Organs, Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, &c. This newly-discovered Remedy never fails to rid the sufferer of his ailments, and full particulars of it will be sent on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope. Address:—Rev. JOHN WILSON, 49 Murillo Road, Lee, Kent, England. (Name this paper.)

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 5.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols..........£94 7-16 = —1-8
3 per cent. Rentes..........£100 3-4 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..........£108 = ,,
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities...£64 11-16 = ,,
Bar Silver in London..........24 7-8 = ,,
Do New York..........54 = ,,
Exchange on London at Paris. 25'16 1-2 = plus 1-2
Do New York 4'87 7-8 = unchanged
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent. = ,,
,, Short London Bills 2 5-8 = ,,
,, Indian Bank Bills 2 1-2 = ,,

Bales.
Cotton Total visible supply..........34,60,000
,, ,, of which is East Indian .. 138,000
,, Stock in London..........6,000
,, Quantity in sight..........9,320,000

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats dull. Manchester was firm. Total sales 10,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 10,000. Spot 4 31-32 plus 1-16. Arrivals closed quiet.

Apl.	Apl.May.	June-July.	Sept.-Oct.	Nov.-Dec.
4'55	4'55	4'55	4'38	4'29
plus 2	plus 2	plus 1		

In New York—
Receipts at the Port..........9,000 bales.
Do. last year..........16,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain..........3,000 ,,
Do. to Continent..........2,000 ,,
Mid-Uplands..........9 3-16
Futures, month of July..........8'88 —6
Do. do. Oct...........8'12 —1

Rapeseed Brown, 36 1-2. April-May. Sellers tone easier.

White Karachi wheat 28 7-8 Apr.-May. Sellers.
Red Karachi wheat, 28 5-8 April-May Sellers.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, the 5th April 1902:—

Cotton	8,030	bales.
Wheat	4,295	cwts.
Linseed	17,748	,,
Rapeseed	21,128	,,
Gingellyseed	4,480	,,
Poppyseed	1,394	,,
Groundnuts	182	,,
Castorseed	7,261	,,
Rice	33,389	,,
Myrabolams	4,956	,,
Cottonseed	9,025	,,

Imports of Treasure.
Gold Coin Rs. 150,000 ex s. s. "Arabia" London.
Gold Coin Rs. 150,000 ex s. s. "D. Balduino Alexandria.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, APRIL 7.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.			1s 3	29-32d
Bank Demand			1s 3	15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.			1s 4	1-8d
Do	6 do	do	1s 4	1-4d
French Francs	3 do	do	169	1-2
Marks	3 do	do	137	3-4
Hongkong	30 Days Sight		131	1-2
Shanghai	30 ,,	,,	178	
Japan	30 ,,	,,	149	1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.
Cash..........97-6
1st Settlement..........97-7

Money Market.—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 6th Febry. 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 27th March 7 do
Bank of Bengal do. 3rd April 6 do
Bank of Madras do. 7th Febry. 8 do

SEEDS.—
Linseed.—Tone firm.
Ready 9 9
Forward, May 9 9
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready ... 6 4 to 6 5
Do. Forward, May... 6 4 to 6 5
Yellow Cawnpore Ready ... 6 12 to 6 13
Do. Forward May... 6 12 to 6 13
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready 8 13
Forward, May ... ... 8 11 to 8 12
Castorseed—Tone steady.
Ready 28
Forward, May 29
Groundnuts—Tone quiet.
Ready 44

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	163	156	151	25 April
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	173	167	...	do.
Sind-Panjab (M.-G.)	173	167	...	do.
Belati (M.-G.)	189	183	...	do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	176	...	do.
Dhamangam Poolgam...	191	185	...	do.
Oomra good staple	...	196	...	do.
Akola M.-G. Khamgaum do. Karanja do.	191	185	...	do.
Broach do.	218	...	212	do.
Bhownugger (H. G.)	...	...	187	15-25 May
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	210	do.
Westerns	...	...	190	do.

Cotton—Tone firm.

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 5th April, compared with the previous week:—

	LIABILITIES.	
Public Deposits	Rs.2,99,255	Decrease
Other Deposits	,, 74,63,828	Increase
Credits Undrawn	,, 2,29,853	Decrease
	ASSETS.	
Government Securities	Rs. 4,77,794	Increase
Other Authorized Securities	,, 39,950	do.
Credits on Securities	,, 8,48,786	Decrease
Loans do.	,, 19,51,512	Increase
Bills discounted & purchased	,, 13,20,139	do.
Balance with other Banks	,, 52,189	Decrease
Cash	,, 40,44,140	Increase

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended the 5th April, as compared with the statement of the 27th March:—

LIABILITIES	March 27. Rs.	April 5. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	75,00,000	75,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	48,81,627	56,36,259
Public Deposits at Branches	74,68,314	64,14,427
Other Deposits	4,50,35,139	5,24,98,967
Post Bills	11,540	9,35[illegible]
Credits undrawn	20,87,647	18,57,791
Rs.	7,69,84,267	8,39,16,797
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	78,64,181	83,41,975
Other authorised Securities	15,11,251	15,51,201
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,07,57,500	93,08,714
Loans do. do. do.	1,78,07,482	1,97,58,994
Bills discounted and purchased	2,01,60,278	2,14,80,417
Dead Stock	3,83,909	3,83,909
Stamps and Stationery	32,357	32,327
Balances with other Banks	2,37,043	1,81,854
Cash	1,82,39,266	2,24,[illegible]
Rs.	7,69,84,267	8,39,16,797

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 7.

Monday:—Pressure has changed irregularly in Upper India and has been steady or has decreased slightly to briskly elsewhere. The depression in Upper India has drifted very slowly in an easterly direction and has given light showers in Kashmir and the West Himalayas. Murree and Sanemarg have received half an inch. Light shower have fallen at Mergui and Zamethin, but practically no rain has fallen elsewhere. Another depression is shown in the Gangetic plain this morning which is giving cloudy weather in that area. Showery weather will probably continue in the West Himalayas and Kashmir during the next 24 hours.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 7TH OF APRIL.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure in the North-West Provinces and Central India and slight changes elsewhere.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

The day temperature is cooler than usual in many places while nights are very hot in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Lower Sind and Gujarat. The maximum temperature varied from 107° at Deesa to Veraval, and the minimum from 67° at Jubbulpore to 81° at Goa.

The sky is more or less cloudy in Gujerat Rajputana, the Punjab and at Agra, Neemuch, Ahmednagar, Karwar, Mangalore and Masulipatam.

Scattered local rain in dust or thunderstorms is likely in the clouded areas.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 4 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

SURAT.

DEATH.

KAJIJI—On Saturday, April 5, at her parents' residence, Saltanpura, Surat, of puerperal fever, Niamat Bai, the wife of Mr T M Kajiji, Barrister-at-Law, and the daughter of Mr Abdool Hosain Shaik Adam Galelee, aged 21 years. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALSTON—April 3, at Mateli T E. the wife of William Alston, of a daughter.

SIMPSON—April 4, at 73-2, Theatre Road, the wife of A E Simpson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

TAYLOR—BECHER—April 2, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by the Rev H J Spence Gray, Captain K M Taylor, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to Sybil, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs A Read Becher.

DEATHS.

COATES—On Good Friday, at Sultanpur, Oudh, J M Mabel Coates, 2nd daughter of Joseph Coates, of Eyton, Leominster, Herefordshire.

McLEAVY—April 2, at Meerut, of influenza, William McLeavy, Esq, late Manager, Bank of Upper India, aged 76

PERCIVAL—March 29, at his residence, in Chittagong, Henry Percival, aged 79 years,

SHEFFIELD—April 3, at his residence, Shamrock Villa, Ootacamund, John Thomas Christopher Sheffield, of Hadley, near Barnet, Middlesex, late Deputy Conservator of Forests, Madras, and Pension Paymaster, Vizagapatam, in his 67th year.

KEMP'S LIST.

	Rs.	a.
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER Keeps the Mouth Sweet	0	8
CASTOR OIL, TASTELESS Palatable, easily taken	0	8
CASTOR OIL POMADE Perfumed, Nourishes the Hair	1	0
CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER. Kills insect life at once	0	12
CAYENNE and PORTWINE GARGLE For relaxed Throats	1	4
CHARCOAL DENTIFRICE Makes pearly White Teeth	1	0
CHEMICAL FOOD, PARRISH'S From the original Recipe	0	1
CHEMICAL FOOD WITH QUININE More effective in many cases	1	12
CHICKEN WINE Nourishing and strengthening	3	0
CHINA CEMENT Will stick anything	0	12
CHLORODYNE For colic, Diarrhœa, &c	0	12
CHOLERA TINCTURE Supplied to Government	1	0

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h-49 m. Sun sets, 6h-15 m. High water, 11-22 a. Low water, 4-46 m., 5-5 a.
Second Criminal Session, 11 a. m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p. m. to-day.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury empanelled in the Forgery Case should attend to-day at the High Court at 12, instead of at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE BREAKING.—Mirshah Aleshah, a dealer in carpets, having his place of business in Jangiker street has reported to the Police that during Saturday night while he was asleep on the road in front of his shop, some one broke into the place through a back window and abstracted from a cash box Rs. 200 in cash.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held in the Grant College Library, to-day at 4-30 p. m. Business:—(1) The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed. (2) Dr. S. B. Jatar to be elected member and Drs. C. F. Dalal and P. B. Motiwal to be proposed members of the Society. (3) A paper on "Vaginal Hysterotomy performed at the Petit Hospital by Dr. H. P. Dimmock according to Suchar's method and as performed at the Vienna Klinik by Professor Shanta" by Dr. K. M. Dubash, L. M. and S., F. R. C. S. I. (4) Such other business as may be brought forward by the Honorary Secretaries.

MR. MAHALAXMIVALA'S LECTURE.—The Sixth Lecture of the season under the auspices of the 'Dnyan Prasarak Mandali' will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 6 p. m. to-day by Mr. Kavasji Dhanjibhai Mahalaxmivala, Superintendent of the Municipal Gardens, Bombay. The topic selected for the evening is Snake—the symptoms and effects of snake bite and its treatment; also short descriptions of some of the commoner poisonous and non-poisonous snakes. It will be his second lecture on the subject of snakes and will be illustrated by specimens of snakes which will be open to inspection one hour before the lecture The lecture is open to the public, seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

AN INCONSIDERATE ACT.—The dead body of a new born male child was found lying in a gutter by the side of Gamdevi Road on the morning of the 5th Instant. The body was taken by the Police to the Police Surgeon, who gave orders for its disposal. Enquiries were then made and it was ascertained that a woman named Jani, wife of one Daji Succaram, and residing with her husband in Dimmer Lane, gave birth to a child on the night of the 4th instant and that in consequence of the mother not being attended to by any one, the child died within an hour after its birth. The father, it was alleged, then took the body of the child and deposited it in the gutter in which it was afterwards found by the Police and thus committed an offence of concealing the child's birth. The mother was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where she has been detained. The father of the child disappeared on the night of the 5th instant.

BHOWNAGAR NEWS.—Our correspondent writes:—One Mr. Pandoorang, the head clerk of the manager of the B. G. J. P. Railway died in Bhownagar under sad circumstances. A dose of carbolic acid was taken by mistake instead of solution of quinine. Mr. Pandoorang was an old servant and popular. On Friday at Wadhwan a heavy gale started, clouds banked up and heavy showers of rain fell, about 62 cents being measured. Reports of rain also having fallen at Mali Ranpur and other stations have reached here. People view this as a precursor of another famine. A Hindu travelling by the mixed train informed the police on the arrival of the train at Jetakar that while travelling his money was stolen from him and that he suspected a fellow passenger, who is a Mahomedan, of the theft. The accused made the statement to the effect, that the money in his possession was his own, and his accusor had seen him counting it in the carriage and he has falsely charged him with the offence. The accused has been bailed.

POSTAL NOTICES—Mails for Durban, Delagoa Bay, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa, per s. s. "Pangola" via Tuticorin" and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on Friday, the 11th instant.—A mail for Egypt, Europe via Marseilles consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per French s. s. "Ocranien" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 1-30 p.m. on Thursday the 10th instant. Letters &c., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.—A mail for Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Poseidon" via Karachi will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office. at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, the 8 Instant. Letters &c., for Aden and Egypt specially marked for transmission by this steamer will also be despatched.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. "Mazagon" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a.m. on Wednesday the 9th instant.

THE ALLEGED BRUTAL ASSAULT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Nolan brought on remand and again charged Mirkhan Kunderkhan, a Mahomedan Mistry, before Mr. C. H Dastur with causing grievous hurt to one Rama Babaji, Hindu Labourer. The facts of the case have been published. The accused, it was alleged, struck Rama with his clenched first on Friday evening in Ripon Road. Rama died about half an hour after, the cause of death being rupture of the spleen. The accused in his defence admitted having given a slap to the deceased on his left side, and pushed him, but denied having run after him and assaulted him. The Magistrate in disposing of the case observed that the medical evidence showed that the cause of death was due to the rupture of the spleen, which was very much enlarged and soft and that a slight push or a squeeze would have been sufficient to rupture it. If so the accused could not be held accountable for the death of the deceased. It was not proved that the blows were violent. They were given in a quarrel, which the deceased had provoked and the accused had no reason to believe in what condition the deceased's spleen was, under the circumstances the only charge that could be framed against the accused was of a simple hurt and of that offence the Court held him guilty and fined him Rs. 40. The whole amount of the fine was order to be awarded to the relatives of the deceased as compensation.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, presided at the Bombay Criminal Sessions at 10 a. m. yesterday, and the following cases were tried before his lordship and a common jury.

A PICK-POCKET AT NAGDEVI.

Savlia Dharma was charged with the theft of Rs. 1-4-6 from the pocket of Dajee Govind. On the 2nd April as the complainant was passing along Nagdevi Street, the accused came up and stole the money from his pocket. Complainant turned round on finding his pocket light, seized the accused, and made him over to the police. Accused was convicted, and, being an old offender, was sentenced to four years' hard labour.

THEFT NEAR THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

Mahomed Chotoo was charged with the theft of Rs. 7-14-0 from the pocket of Sakaba Bhavana. As the complainant was passing along the road near the Victoria Gardens, the accused stole the money from his pocket. The complainant's son, who was with him, saw this and seized the accused, who was given in charge of a policeman. Being an old offender, he was, on conviction, sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A WILL.

Jadowji Permanand, Kallianji Mowji, Devkaram Megjee, Merwanji Nanabhai Saklatwalla, and Rustamji Cursetji Banatwalla, stood charged with forging a will of one Purshotam Ladha, using as genuine a forged document, and fabricating false evidence for the purpose of being used in a judicial proceeding, and abetment of these offences.

The Advocate-General, with Mr. D. N. Bahadhurji, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. H. N. Haridas represented No. 1; Mr. Branson with the Hon. Mr. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker, Kanga and Girdharlal, appeared for No. 2; Mr. Cazi Kabirudin with Mr. R. S. Pandit, for No. 3; Mr. Rustam D. N. Wadia, instructed by Mr. J. P. De Quadros, for No. 4; and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co. for No. 5.

After several challenges, the following special jury was empanelled:—

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, foreman.

Messrs. J. E. Kess,	Messrs. A. E. Duchesne.
Krishnanath A. Kirtiker.	T. H. Hannah,
F. W. Cresswell,	L. B. Ker,
D. M. Forbes,	F. W. Gymer.

His lordship intimated that the case would be taken up on the following morning. He asked the jurors to attend the Court at 11 o'clock sharp.

The accused were liberated on fresh bails for the amount already fixed by the High Court.

THEFT BY A POST OFFICE SORTER.

A RETRIAL.

Later in the day, the accused Gooroodin Davi was charged before his lordship and another common jury in that he, being an officer of the Post Office, on the 18th January last, did commit the theft of two sample packages of tea and secreted them in a box containing vegetables. Mr. Donald, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Chunilal Satalvad for the accused.

On Saturday last, the accused was tried before his lordship and a common jury, who by eight to one returned a verdict of not guilty. His lordship did not accept the verdict and ordered a retrial which now came on.

It appeared from Mr. Donald's opening statement that the accused was employed in the Post Office and was in charge of mail bags between Bhusawal and Bombay. On the 18th January last, some merchants of Calcutta sent samples of tea to Bombay. One of the sorters discovered a piece of cotton cloth in a pigeon hole, with the address of some merchants written upon it, which he brought to the notice of a superior officer. All the men were searched, and in a box of vegetables, presumably belonging to the accused, were found two sample packages of tea. Accused made certain statements, which were taken down by a superior officer. and eventually the accused was committed for trial.

Evidence for the Crown was heard during the day. After 5 p. m., when the evidence had not concluded, the Court adjourned till 10 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

A JUDGE'S ORDER SET ASIDE.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the Appeal Court composed of the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling disposed of an application against an order made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell as Commissioner in Insolvency.

One Cumroodin Abdul Rahim filed his petition in the Insolvency Court on the 6th November 1900, and a few days later filed his schedule. The insolvent, at the time of filing his petition, handed over to Mr. Macleod, Official Assignee, a large quantity of goods in his shop, which were sold by Mr. Macleod and a large sum of money was realised. The Official Assignee, before declaring a dividend, called upon the creditors of the insolvent to present their claims and receive their dividends. On the 18th July 1901, one Abdool Rahim Cumroodin, the son of the insolvent, presented to the Official Assignee claim for Rs. 536-2-0 on account of his wages on affidavit sworn by him. This claim did not appear in the schedule of the insolvent, and the Official Assignee got the books of the insolvent examined and found the claim to be fictitious, and therefore disallowed it. On the 18th September 1901 the Official Assignee applied to the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell for a rule "nisi" calling upon the claimant to show cause why sanction should not be given to prosecute him for perjury. On the 9th October 1901, cause was shewn against the rule, and Mr. Justice Russell granted sanction for the prosecution for perjury against him. Against this order, Abdool Rahim appealed; and the appeal was heard before their lordships. After hearing the appellant and Mr. Kemp, the acting Official Assignee, their lordships set aside the order of Mr. Justice Russell, observing that no court would find the appellant guilty of perjury.

The sanction granted to prosecute the claimant for perjury was set aside.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATIONS OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

YESTERDAY a especial meeting on the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents was held at the Chamber of Commerce to consider certain recommendations from the Fire Offices Committee (Foreign) London. Mr. A. M. Todd presided and all the offices included in the Association were represented. The Chairman moved a proposition to prohibit the reprentatives of out company placing business with another company by reciprocation unless by way of reinsurance with a especified exception. After considerable discussion the proposition was rejected. A further proposal abolishing brokerage on business under the Cotton Mills tariff and on manufacturing risks was adopted.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay 8th April, 1902.

1. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters are requested to do so as early as possible.

2. It is notified for information that the Marksmen Challenge Shield and the Presidency Medal Matches will be fired off at Coorla on Tuesday next, the 15th Instant at 6 30 a.m.

The following Marksmen are eligible to compete:—

Vol, F Gidney, A. Sergt W Boylette Sergt P J Boylette A Coy.

L Cpl A Bingham, Major T M English, Vol H O Roberts, L Sergt M Veevers Sergt A Irvine, B Coy.

Corpl E T Stevenson, L Sergt W Walmsley, C Coy.

Corpl H Netscher, Vol H Stone, Corpl A D'Silva, Sergt R Osborne, Cr Sgt J A Mackinnon, Sergt H A Sharp, Corpl R J Byrne, Corpl H E B Nicholls, Corpl E Simmons, D Coy.

Sergt P R Soundy, Cyclist E D Smith, Cyclist G Walton, E Coy.

L Sgt W D Slaney, Sergt S Simpson, Cr Sergt J W Seager, Vol A Pitcher, Corpl H EjMiller, F Coy.

Vol G S Baldry, Sergt Instr of Musky J Duggan, G Coy.

Cr Sergt E Fern, Sergt R Fido, Sergt C Ward, I Coy.

Members are reminded that none but Martini Henry Service Weapons can be used in these two Matches.

Distance 200 500 and 600 Yards.

Position 200 Yards Standing 500 and 600 Yards any Military.

Targets and Marking Regulation.

In the standing position at the present the supporting arm is to be entirely clear the body and the left hand and wrist are to be in front and clear of the trigger guard.

The attention of Members is invited to the above para which is applicable to the Presidency Medal March,

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R

"PEARLS IN THE MOUTH."—White and sound teeth healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of ROWLAND'S ODONTO. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by Stores and Chemists. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

A MEETING of the Bombay University Senate was held yesterday afternoon in the Sir Cowasji Jehanghir Hall of the University, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, the Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

The business before the meeting was to consider the subject of grouping together the optional subjects at the University School Final Examination and of adding one more optional subject, namely "Commerce" to the list

The Hon. Mr Giles moved that as recommended by the syndicate, the N. B. on page 37 of the Calendar under the Heading "II—Optional Subject" be amended as follows and become a substantive rule:—Every Candidate will be required to satisfy the Examiners in one group of the optional subjects, and no Candidate will be examined in more than two groups: A—Languages, viz. English and Second Language, B.—History and Geography, with (i) Political Economy, or (ii) Commerce, C.—Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, D.—Agriculture and Botany, E.—Drawing and Manual Training;" He said the question of grouping optional subjects for the University School final examination had been brought before the Senate on a previous occasion, but it was referred back to the Syndicate as they had included in the list the subject of "Domestic science" for girls. It would be noticed that the Syndicate had now dropped that subject, though personally he might say he was in favour of it and he had no doubt that the time would come when it would be included in the subject. At present his principal object in bringing this proposal before the Senate, was that they might include in the optional subjects the subject of "Commerce." He might take it for granted that the members of the Senate generally on the last occasion were in favour of the subject of "Commerce" being included as it was obvious that for a City like Bombay and Western Presidency of India the subject was one which deserved the attention not only of educational people, but men of business and men of the world generally. As the subject was one of considerable importance and as there were now in Bombay itself and also in some parts of the Presidency, facilities for instruction in the subject of commerce, it appeared to him very essential that it should be included in the course for the School Final Examination, which terminated a school-boy's career.

The Rev. Father Dreckmann seconded the proposition, which was carried.

The Hon. Mr. Giles next moved (2) That the following N. B. be added to Regulation 4, page 37, of the Calendar:—"N. B.—Any person who has passed the Matriculation Examination or the further examinations preliminary to the Degree of the University of Bombay will be allowed to appear for the University School Final Examination in one of the groups of optional subjects on payment of the full fee, and on his passing in that group will be held to have passed the University School Final Examination; provided, however, that any Candidate who has not passed the Matriculation Examination with one of the compulsory Second Languages of the University School Final Examination must also pass in one of these:" He said the object of the proposal was to give an opportunity to those who had passed the Matriculation and other examinations preliminary to B.A. examination and who were anxious for Government service to pass the School Final Examination, if through family and other misfortunes they were unable to prosecute their studies at the College.

The Rev. Father Dreckmann seconded the proposition.

Mr. D. G. Padhye moved an amendment that the words "or, at his option, two" be inserted between the words "one" and "of the groups"; and that in the next line, the words "any one" be substituted for the words "that" preceding the word "group."

The amendment was accepted by the mover of the proposition which was carried with the modifications suggested in the amendment.

Mr. Padhye next moved the following amendment.

"Any person who has appeared at the Matriculation of the Bombay University will be allowed to appear for the next succeeding University School Final Examination in one, or at his option, two of the groups of optional subjects, on payment of the full fee; and on his passing in any one group will be held to have passed the University School Final Examination, provided he passes the Matriculation at which he has appeared. Provided, however, that if the Candidate has not taken for his Matriculation one of the compulsor Second Languages of the University School Final Examination, he must also pass in one of these."

Mr. Shamrao Vithal seconded the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Giles in opposing the amendment said that by passing it they would simply encourage cramming and overwork students to the detriment of their health.

The amendment was on a division lost and the original proposition was adopted.

After transacting some other business, the Senate adjourned.

"JULIUS CÆSAR" AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

MR HANNIBAL A. WILLIAMS gave further evidence yesterday, afternoon of his mastery of Shakespeare's plays by a remarkable performance of the greater part of the Roman Historical tragedy "Julius Cæsar" before the advanced students of the several schools and colleges of Bombay.

The theatre was well filled and the students entered thoroughly into the spirit of the great drama. The well written comments assisted materially in giving a clearer idea of the scenes interpreted. Two portions of the tragedy were looked forward to with special interest—Mark Antony's famous address at the funeral of his friend, and the quarrel between Brussius and Cassius before the battle of Philippi. The oration of Antony was indeed finely delivered, the reciter interpreting with wonderful art the appealing pathos, the tender eulogies and above all the subtlety and astuteness of the faithful Antony, who compelled the crowd to "mould opinion on his gifted tongue." The delivery was listened to with wrapt attention and at its termination, hearty applause was accorded. Mr. Williams also exhibited great talent in interpreting the war of words between the military leaders making a sharp distinction between the deep bass tone of the gentler Brutus and the shriller voice of Cassius. The quarrel and subsequent reconciliation in which the nobleness of Brutus is evidenced was a piece of work of great excellence. The other portions of the tragedy though calling for a lesser display of talent were recited, with much elocutionary ability. A pleasing finale was given by Mrs. Williams who gave with great delicacy Kipling's "My Rival" and a selection in Yankee dialect by Kate Douglas Wiggin.

PAST STUDENTS OF THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—Would you be so good as to allow me through your columns to request all past students of the above Institute to kindly let me know the nature and district of their employment. This is desired for record in this office and also to enable me to communicate with them when desirable appointments become vacant.—Yours, etc.,

H. MONIE,
Principal.

WE understand that the scheme for the acquisition of the Presidency Jail site in Calcutta, preliminary to the amalgamation of the Bengal and United Service Clubs, has fallen through. The United Service Club will now have to arrange for a new club-house of their own, as the lease of the present building expires in 1904.

THE Durbar which Lord Curzon will hold at Peshawar on the 26th instant is likely to be a big affair as tribal representatives from all parts of the border will attend. The Viceroy may take the opportunity to give a fuller exposition of his views on the present frontier position than he did in his recent speech during the debate on the Budget in Council. The Mahsud business is now settled, and we shall probably hear of a withdrawal of regular troops from the Waziri hills and their replacement by Militia detachments, in which the Mahsuds themselves will no doubt be strongly represented.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, its oftens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywh

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Ailsawald, 1,881 tons, Captain M T Hardy, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Barry 1st March with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Mesapequa, 1,535 tons, Captain G L Watkins, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Rangoon, 28th March, brought a cargo of grain.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain J T Hirst, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Bahrein, 30th March, in ballast and Mrs P H Martyr and 2 infants and 2 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Henry Balckow, 639 tons, Captain Fred De Lorne, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Muscat 2nd April, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Argenfels, 3 658 tons, W Tegre, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hamburg 1st March via Antwerp, brough a general cargo and 7* cases of explosives. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Secundra, 1,674 tons, Captain F D C Dewing, which arrived in harbour on the 6th instant, from Moulmein, 23rd March, brought a cargo of rice and timber. During the voyage she experienced variable winds, smooth sea and occasional showers of rain.

THE Anchor Line steamer Asia, 2,336 tons, Captain Jas Laird, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Glasgow, 26th February, via Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major and Mrs Kenny and 2 children, Captain Hunt and Ali Bux. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE Merchant Service Guild have recently drawn the attention of the Board of Trade to the British Consulate at Odessa, and to an official notice which had been issued at that port to the effect that the Consulate was being removed, and that the office hours were to be from 9-30 a. m. to 1-30 p. m. Representations were made that the new location of the Consulate was extremely inconvenient being over half-an-hour's drive from the business centre also that four hours per diem were totally insufficient for the purpose of British trade at such an important port as Odessa. The matter was referred to the Foreign Office with the result that the Board of Trade have now intimated to the Guild that "the hours of business at the Consulate General at Odessa are now from 9-30 a. m., to 3 p.m. and that the office will be removed to a more convenient situation as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made."

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Henry Balckow s..	DeLorne	Muscat, April 2
	Ailsawald s	Hardy	Barry, Mar 1
7	Asia s	Laird	Glasgow, Feb 26
	R I M S Clive	Piffard	Karachi

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
steamer Kt Errant, for Antwerp
,, Asia, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c
,, D Balduino, for Genoa, &c
,, Henry, Balckow, for the Persian Gulf

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April 4—Strs. Onipenta, Hirst, Bombay 24th March; and Nizam, Bullen, Bombay 15th March.

DEPARTURES.

April 4—Strs. Shahzada, Nassovia, Cymbeline and Pentakota.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

	Vessels.	Arrived from
	H M S Perseus	....
April. 2	Clan Matheson	Coast
3	Clan Forbes	Glasgow

DEPARTURE.

April 4—Str. Gwalior for Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS—APRIL 7.

FROM GLASGOW.

Britannia s—15 cases whisky, Samuel Fitz and Co.
Nubia s—1 hogshead whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Victoria s—10 cases books, &c, D M Dukle and Co; 31 cases provision, &c, K Ebram; 79 cases provision, B Nuzerally and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

R Rubattino s—55 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.
Victoria s—2 0 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM CHARANTE.

Egypt s—50 cases brandy, H J Rustomjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—35 bales wool, Doongersee Nagjee; 150 bales wool, 167 bales goat hair, M J Jo mahb[illegible] and Co; 602 cwt myrabollams, H Govind; 2,000 cwt cotton seed, Ralli Brothers; 400 bales hemp, H Govind.

FOR HULL.

Lorenzo s—2,701 cwt castorseed Cosser and Co: 45 cwt myrabollams, Eujee Oomersey; 402 cwt cottonseed, 1,200 cwt castor seed Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Dunolly s—660 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 5,887 cwt myrabollams, Cosser and Co: 110 bales cotton and 2000 cwt rapeseed, Ritchie Stewart and Co: 1,000 cwt rapeseed, Forbes Forbes and Co; 1,000 cwt myrabollams, D Balcrishna and Co: 440 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 220 bales A Blascheck and Co; 101 bales cotton fly, Fragjee Heerjee and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Dunotton s—2,000 cwt rapeseed, 4,000 cwt linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 4112 cwt rapeseed, Dharsee Nanjee and Co; 210 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 999 cwt linseed, Ewing and Co; 2,001 cwt rapeseed, Canjee Purbat and Co; 2,200 cwt rapeseed, Ewart Latham and Co; 8,000 cwt rapeseed, 4,000 cwt linseed, 4,000 cwt cotton seed; 2,000 cwt gingelly seed, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwt poppyseed, David Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwt rapeseed. E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bolton Hall s—1,000 cwt poppyseed, Volkart Brothers; 5 bales hemp, Khimjee Visram; 3,000 cwt rapeseed and 500 cwt poppyseed, Volkart Brothers; 501 cwt myrabollams, Canjee Purbut and Co; 1,998 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 999 cwt linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 600 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brother; 2,000 cwt linseed, and 2,000 cwt rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co; 275 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 4 000 cwt rapeseed and 1,001 cwt linseed, Forbes, Forbes and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Telena s—18,016 cwt gingellyseed and 999 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co: 1,980 cwt rapeseed and 13,875 cwt gingelyseed, J Fachiri; 2,001 cwt castorseed, Narayendas Sunderjee and Co; 400 cwt myrabollams and 300 cwt mustardseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwt castorseed and 3,436 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 576 cwt gingellyseed, N Sunderjee and Co; 50 bales hemp, Purshotam Bhimjee.

Asia s—[illegible],009 cwt rapeseed and 12,995 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers,

FOR GENOA.

Deo Balduino s—600 bales cotton, 4496 cwt linseed 1,001 cwt rapeseed and 1,001 cwt gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 6,026 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros; 390 bales cotton, Walter Partri and Co; 1,000 cwt rapeseed and 4,000 cwt linseed, Italian Colonial Trading Co; 50 tons old iron, E B Parekh; 50 tons old iron, Italian Colonial Trading Co; 6,000 cwt linseed and 500 cwt gingellyseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Deo Balduino s—1999 cwt linseed, John Fachiri: 2,000 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR PIRACUS.

Deo Balduino s—200 cwt olibanum, John Fachiri.

FOR TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Polluce s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 220 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Polluce—s 100 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co; 100 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.
Poseidon s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bisagno s—64 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 212 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 66 bales twist, R S N Talati and Co.
Mazagon s—70 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 27 chests opium, R S N Talati and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—35 cwt olibanum, and 25 bundles coir matting M M Essabhoy; 34 bales twist, Talati and Co; 200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 75 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.
Mazagon s—8 cwt sharkfins, E Ebrahim; 25 bundles coir matting and 1 pot rosa oil, M M Essabhoy; 4 cwt ivory, M H E Sillas; 50 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 0 chests opium, C Bomonjee and Co.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. POSEIDON,

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to-day to Trieste and Venice by S. S. Poseidon from Victoria Dock, berth No 7. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place on the same day at 5-15 p.m. at the Dock.

Mrs I C Waller and child
Capt and Mrs H M Maxwell child and infant
Mr S W Anderson
General Mrs & Miss Clifford
Miss Tullock
Miss Butcher
Mrs I S Straghan
Mrs Wes ropp
Mrs K Field
Mr Mrs Fenell and child
Miss Thorn
Miss Rooke
Miss Cox
Rev Kelly
Mr Whitworth
Major Corfield
Mrs Bailey, and infant
Mr M Dhunjeebhoy
Mrs and Mrs A Ross and child
Mr Jones
Mr F Adames
Mr G Rinwold
Mrs H S Stevenson
Mrs E Barrett
Mrs Wall and 3 ladies
Mr P Roether
Mr and Mrs Scholl and infant
Col R Radcliffe
Major and Mrs Unwin and infant
Mr and Mrs W G Betham
Mr E K Betham
Miss and Mrs W Stirling
Mr A Zacharias
Mr and Mrs Ga Tooliatos, 2 children and 2 infants
Lady Filose and 3 Misses Filose
Mrs Stephanides and infant
Mr Cowdry
Mr and Mrs Mechan and two children

AMONG the young ladies who recently passed the Cambridge Local Examinations is Miss Mary John, of the Convent High School of Cochin, Southern India. To Miss John belongs the proud distinction of being the first Syrian Christian young lady who has passed the University Entrance Examination.

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KNITTING YARNS
LOHIS
BLANKETS
HORSE CLOTHING
GREAT COAT CLOTHS
SOCKS
JERSEYS
CARDIGANS
BALACLAVAS
SWEATERS
GLOVES
ETC. ETC.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

GENTS'
EVENING DRESS.

Dress SUITS Silk Lined.	From Rs.	75-0
Dress JACKETS	„	35-0
Dress SHIRTS	„	4-0
Dress GLOVES	„	1-8
Dress TIES	„	0-8
Dress SOCKS	„	1-0
Dress PUMPS	„	9-12
Dress BELTS RICH SILK	„	5-8

Asquith & Lord.
OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

LECHARD FILS
BORDEAUX
SAINT-JULIEN.

THIS WINE is produced solely from grapes grown in the district of Saint-Julien in a vineyard the property of Messrs. LECHARD FILS. This is a guarantee in itself of its purity, and permits the growers to recommend it as a thoroughly

SOUND and GENUINE LIGHT WINE.

SOLD BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

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GRAND
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A NEW SUPPLY TO HAND
OF
THESE MAGNIFICENT
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This new model of Piano combines the portability of an Upright or Square Piano with the FULNESS of TONE and ALL THE HIGH MUSICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a GRAND PIANOFORTE THE STANDARD INDIAN HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANO is the SMALLEST GRAND PIANO now made by Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE to supersede the well known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now discontinued to build.

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For 12 months, Rs. 109 per month.
For 24 months, Rs. 59-4 per month.

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INSPECTION INVITED.

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FAST COLORS.
ONLY VEGETABLE DYES USED.
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT IN STOCK.
WELL WORTH A VISIT.
Specially recommended to Homeward Bound Passengers as one of the most suitable
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GREATCOAT CLOTHS.
UNIFORM Do.
Do. SERGES.
ARMY FLANNELS.
SADDLE SERGES.
BLANKETS FOR MEN.
Do. and JHOOLS for Horses.
PUTTIES.
JERSEYS.
CARDIGAN JACKETS.
BALACLAVA CAPS.
SOCKS, BLUE GREY.
Do, NATURAL GREY.
MITTENS,

MANUFACTURED BY
THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN
MILLS CO., LD.,
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A SALE OF WORK
ON BEHALF OF THE HINDUSTANI AND MARATHI SCHOOLS
In connection with the W. M. A. and S. P. G.
WILL BE HELD AT THE
HOUSE OF THE REV. CANON LEDGARD,
BELLASIS ROAD,
ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, APRIL
8TH and 9TH, 1902,
When many Fancy Articles, Children's Clothing, &c., &c., will be offered for sale.
3 to 7 P.M. EACH DAY.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
Bombay, 8th April.

Members are requested to return all arms, accoutrements and saddlery to Head-Quarters during the current week.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 8th April, 1902.

1. Leave of absence for 12 months have been granted to Gr W Bennett from 1st April 1902.
2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 4th instant and posted to No. 1 Sub-Divn No. 3 Company:—No. 849 Gr W J Kent.
3. Members, who have not returned their arms and accoutrements are requested to do so at once.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication on our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1902.

LORD CANNING AND LORD MILNER.

SIR JOHN JARDINE, from his retirement, is making an attempt to assist in the settlement of the trouble in South Africa The same mail brought us the advance proof of an article he has written for the "Asiatic Quarterly Review" and the text of a letter from his pen, which has been published in the "Manchester Guardian." The latter is an epitome of the former. Both have for their object the advocacy of an amnesty to the Boers. Lord Canning, during the Mutiny, refused the petition of the Europeans of Calcutta to put the city under martial law. He told them he would not shut up the Supreme Court nor put the busy people of that port under the military tribunals The result, says Sir John,—not a coincidence—was that the natives remained perfectly quiet. In Bengal Lord Canning kept military men as much as possible to their military duty, while he left the punishment of rebels to the ordinary magistrates and judges of the Indian Civil Service, to some of whom he gave special powers to try rebels and murderers and hang them on the spot. The military might have been less severe. Indeed, Sir John Jardine admits that in a short time the Commander-in-Chief objected to the number of executions, urging that if every sepoy who deserted from the rebel flag was hanged as soon as he reached his home, the war would never end and our troops would be broken down. Somewhat later he again forced these views on the Duke of Cambridge, protesting that if we indulged in a policy of extermination, vast numbers of the ordinary population would rally round the mutineers. The result was "a generous amnesty." Then, writes Sir John, it was objected by Sir James Outram that the policy of confiscating the lands of rebels in Oudh would only prolong hostilities for years. Lord Ellenborough, Minister for India, quoting the maxims of the Duke of Wellington, emphatically declared there was no hope of success except by an amnesty, and says Sir John—commending these "prudent and generous methods to Lord Milner and those statesmen, who, like Lord Rosebery, favour efficiency and practical results'—they soon brought the war to an end. Arguing by analogy Sir John Jardine endeavours to persuade those statesmen that by a continuance of the present policy the war will never end and our troops will be broken down; whilst with the grant of a general amnesty, gentle peace would reign, and we suppose Boers would live happily ever afterwards.

Sir John thinks that the divine words: "Blessed are ye when men shall revile you and persecute you and say all manner of evil against you falsely" must often have comforted the mind of Lord Canning in the Mutiny. "No taunts or sarcasms, come from what quarter they may," he wrote, "will turn me from the path which I believe to be that of my public duty." And the late Duke of Argyll, gave it as his opinion that if he had yielded to the outcries of anger and fear which rose around him, the Mutiny must have become a war between race and race with wounds that could never be healed. For his purpose, Sir John Jardine should never have quoted that opinion. The Mutiny was strictly a rebellion of native troops and should always be spoken of, as it is bycont emporary writers, as the Sepoy Mutiny; and the war which followed was merely the punishment of the mutineers and those who were foolish enough to help them. It never was a war of race against race. That in South Africa is as widely different as is possible it could be. It is in every sense a war of race against race, and we do not think it is too much to prophecy that the wounds are such can never be healed. The little affray in the camp at Trichinopoly goes a considerable distance towards proving that. The prisoners are not slow to admit that their captors have shown them every kindness; yet their hatred of the conquering race is so intense that it breaks into fury at intervals; and it only required an influential prime mover the other day, to lead the camp to greater excesses. It is an easy matter to grant an amnesty to a thoroughly beaten rebel, who recognises the fact and knows that his future existence depends upon his conqueror. But the Boers still in the field are not yet persuaded that they are beaten, and the persistent effort of Mr. Kruger and those intriguing beyond the range of gun-fire, is to perpetuate the notion that ultimate success is assured. To proclaim an amnesty at the present moment would be to give the Boers a welcome rest for a few weeks and to increase the difficulty of dealing with their rejuvenated forces. A policy of extermination may not be necessary, but one of disarmament is imperative, and there will be no peace until every rifle they they possess has been taken and every secret magazine discovered and depleted. Sir John Jardine's suggestion that a study of Canning's policy as an alternative to that which has been adopted for South Africa has been made without due consideration and a proper appreciation of the wide difference between the Mutiny and the present unhappy war.

In times of danger and excitement there are always some, says Sir John, who wish to dictate to the responsible authorities. Such were the Europeans in Calcutta in 1857 and, we had almost said, such is Sir John Jardine to-day. His is "the single voice of command and self control, in the midst of a raging crowd, swayed by anger and fear" we suppose. If Lord Milner, in the settlement of South Africa, had only to deal with the rebellion in Cape Colony it might be worth Lord Milner's while to study Canning. Sir John Jardine finds it interesting to compare the vigorous measures of repression employed by Canning and his lieutenants in countries in open rebellion and the prompt but judicious and humane procedure they enforced in districts where the ordinary law prevailed or had been re-established. This latter procedure, he thinks, contrast at all points with the despotism at the Cape, where the Parliament is abolished and the Courts, although sitting, are practically subservient, to the orders of the General and his Colonels and Captains. But he unwittingly justifies the policy adopted in South Africa when he endorses Lord Ellenborough's sentiments expressed towards India: "We desire to see British authority in India rest upon the willing obedience of a contented people." That desideratum by the way has not yet been realised in India. It will take longer in South Africa unless that Steyns and Schalk Burgers, De Wets and Delareys and Bothas are firmly, if gently removed to as safe a distance from the scenes of their present activity as Bonaparte was from France, as Arabi Pasha was from Egypt, and King Thebaw from Mandalay. British mercy may be mentioned along with British justice, hereafter, when the rising generation in the new colonies shall have learnt to appreciate the superior administration of the British, and retain as vague ideas of present day leaders as the average Hindu does of Nana Sahib or Mirza Aboo Bakir. "It is safer to kill the owner first before you confiscate his property," wrote Wellington to Sir Charles Napier. If it be desired not to kill the owner, it is safer to take away his weapons of assault and get him out of the way as far as possible, or you will not remain in peaceful possession for any length of time. Lord Milner views march with those of the Iron Duke rather than with those of Canning.

AUSTRALIAN MARRIAGE AGENCIES. MARRIAGE has always been regarded by the cynical as a speculation more or less. The man who marries is bound to speculate to a certain extent not always with profit. But a Melbourne agency appears to find speculation in marriages rather profitable. At any rate, according to the newspaper reports, it can afford to pay its servants a salary of £10-6-8 a month, and that for doing no more than read the marriage service over such aspirants after connubial bliss as favour the agency with their patronage. This agency, it is stated, is responsible for hundreds of marriages every month. Its head-quarters, are in Melbourne and in that city its attentions are divided pretty much between the prayer book and the police court. The secret of the agency's success appears to be that though quite unromantic in itself, in its general constitution, and in its methods, it affords young couples an opportunity of getting married on the quiet and also on the cheap The agency's offices, too, are a splendid venue for run-a-way marriages. All that eloping couples in Melbourne have to do is to walk into the office and enquire for the parson (a minister is kept on the premises) and have the necessary formalities performed. No embarrassing or unnecessary questions are asked. The parson's £10-6-8 a month is assured, and it matters little to him whom he marries. If the irate parent turns up, the minister can hardly be blamed; it is the proprietor of the agency, the prime mover in the speculation who comes in for all the abuse. Strange to say the people of Melbourne do not seem to like this institution. They evince a very natural objection to having their sons' and daughters' marriages made the subject of a sordid money transaction. And the agency frequently therefore makes its appearance in the Police Court. The public hold that the parson who conducts the interesting ceremonies for the agency is not sufficiently discriminating and that he is not a good judge of the ages of his clients. Only recently a young couple took advantage of the agency and contracted a marriage unknown to their parents. It afterwards appeared that the young lady, at any rate, was under age, though she had stated to the parson that she was 21. She is now awaiting her trial on a charge of having committed perjury "to a minister of religion" by stating that she was of age when she was not. The minister of religion made the excuse that when she appeared before him to be married she looked older—"her hair was done up in a peculiar way." The couple had previously gone to another agency where objections were raised on account of the lady's youth and the absence of proof of parental consent, but this hindrance to the union was got over by a visit to the rival establishment where they were not asked too many questions. The Australian Marriage Agency may be an advance on the Blacksmith of Gretna Green evolved by the Colonial spirit of enterprise which finds little use for the slow-going methods of the old country even in matters of sentiment.

THE FOOTBALL DISASTER. WHY football of all games should have the effect of changing the usually good-natured British crowd into a snarling, gaping mob is a puzzle. But, even the most avowed lovers of the game of "soccer" have to admit with regret that there is a good deal less of the sportsman about the average British workman on football intent than he can claim credit for when following most of his recreative pursuits. The Englishman can bear the defeat of his native county at cricket with equanimity a sigh of regret is all that is necessary to restore him to his usual smiling good humour, but to witness his favourite team go down at "soccer" seems to be a little too hard for him to bear. Often enough it results in the mobbing of the referees, and without exception free fights on a small scale take place amongst the most bitter of the partisans around the field. There is nothing in football itself to account for this, and yet it is the fact. In some of the bigger provincial cities, especially those which boast two big teams, rivals in the League or in the Cup ties, the feeling is so keen that whole works are split up by the partizans of one team or the other, and a frequent method of impressing the merits of a particular team upon those who do not favour it, is to resort to blows. On many occasions stampedes resulting in broken limbs have been the unsatisfactory sequel to a keenly contested match. The announcement that the match was stopped "owing to the encroachment of the crowd" is common enough. But nothing so tragic or so disastrous as that which occurred at the International Association Match at Glasgow on Saturday has yet been recorded. Of course it may be that the affair was a pure accident, but the wording of the message would make it appear that the disaster was due to horse-play, arising out of the excitement over the game. "The crowd then broke the barrier down," we are told, and "owing to the interference of the crowd the match does not count in the International contest." If the accident was the result of horse-play, it is certainly high time to put a stop to a state of affairs that can only be termed disgraceful. Certain it is that the Football Association realises the existence of the danger of horse-play at the meets of the big football clubs; and they are always ready to do all in their power by fines and suspension of grounds, if necessary, to discountenance this sort of thing. But considering the necessary conformation of football grounds and the enormous crowds that assemble to witness the matches, it will become absolutely necessary to adopt far more stringent measures than hitherto. If particularly rowdy grounds were banned for a season, football partisans, fearful of losing their beloved sport altogether, would be content to control their excitement. Such a lesson would be far more effective than stringent police law could be. On the Football Association rests a good deal of the responsibility of seeing that the crowds which visit the grounds under their control are orderly and sportsman-like in demeanour.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, during his flying visit to the Swat Valley this month, will be able to inspect the site for the new fort and terminal railway station at Dargai. Funds have been provided for the completion of these very necessary works during the current financial year. His Excellency will also see what progress has been made on the new permanent bridge over the Swat River at Chakdarrah, immediately below the suspension bridge.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Victoria with the outward Mails of the 28th ultimo left Aden at 10 p. m. yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 3 p. m. on Friday next.

HIS HIGHNESS Grand Duke Boris Vladimirovitch, cousin of the Czar, who has been staying in Bombay since Tuesday last, will leave from the Colaba station for Baroda on Wednesday night.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 15th March 1902, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1901 of 106,801 maunds and Rs. 18,012 in the earnings.

M. PIERRE APERT, editor of the "Revue Medico Pharmaceutique" of Constantinople, inventor of the method of clearing ships of rats by carbonic acid gas to which we formerly alluded states that it has received the approval of the International Congress of Hygiene and that successful trials were made of it at Marseilles. All the rats on board two ships were killed in two hours leaving the merchandise intact.

A GERMAN nobleman, named Baron Brorsart von Sheblendorff, at present resident at Kilimanjaro, now advertises more or less domesticated zebras for sale in a Mombassa newspaper. A zebra described as "tame, but unbroken," is sold at from 200 to 300 rupees, while the process of breaking in is considered to be dirt cheap at an extra 300 rupees. The process of zebra taming is one which is "wropt in mistry," but it may be conjectured to be lively.

IT would seem that a boom in roses is likely to be one of the features of the Coronation. It is beginning already. Nursery gardeners and Covent-garden salesmen are, it is said, even now experiencing a difficulty in meeting the demand. Prices have risen and there has been a large increase in the consignments from the Netherlands and other parts of the Continent. Roses are to be the popular flower at the Coronation. The idea is that every householder who has a garden will plant as many as he can in honour of the occasion—a charming and appropriate way of celebrating the event.

THE establishment of hotels has, so far, been the burden of the evidence before the Universities Commission in Allahabad. On Saturday Rev. G. H. Westcott, Christ Church College, Cawnpore, Mr. G. S. Carey, Bareilly College, and Mr. Tipping, M. A. O. College, Aligarh, all spoke in favour of the residential system. Mr. Westcott, by the way, protested against the action of Government in endeavouring to coerce its servants into voting against their convictions at Senate meetings, a protest, we take it, rather against the powers that were than the powers that be.

A DEPUTATION representing all sections of the non-official English public of Calcutta, headed by Mr. M. C. Turner, lately waited on Sir John Woodburn, in the first place, to inquire how far the Bengal Government could go in meeting the wishes of the European public in the General Hospital and in the next to see how far the public could go in supplementing the provision made by the Lieutenant Governor for better hospital accommodation. After Mr. Turner had explained what he had done to discover the general public feeling regarding the direction and extent of the probable public financial assistance, Sir Patrick Playfair urged that the general duty of the State to furnish suitable hospital accommodation for all classes of persons, English or Indian, was in no way lessened by the willingness of any particular class, whether planters, railway servants, or officials (seeking Calcutta for the best medical advice, which was often not to be had out of it) to pay for any help given them. The public could not contribute anything like the lakh and a half said to be needed, in addition to a like sum already available from a surplus of Port Dues funds to build a new wing; and they would not contribute towards the building, though they might subscribe towards an endowment from which subsidiary services could be paid for. Sir John Woodburn made a statement of which the essential part; so far as the public are concerned, was that the Government was obliged to regulate its appropriations on well understood principles and could sanction no expenditure which might be challenged as preferential by any section of the public: but that the surplus of the Port Dues Fund already alluded to might be unobjectionably devoted to European hospital accommodation. For a moment or two it seemed doubtful whether a compromise could be effected between the different views expressed, in view of the need of three lakhs required for the proposed new wing; but on a hint being thrown out that the new wing might at any rate be started, and as much of it finished as could be completed with the available lakh and a half, and, the work thereafter carried on as further funds were procurable, Sir John Woodburn promised to give this incomplete programme, which at first sight was a very attractive one, his best consideration. The public in these Provinces are not wholly uninterested in the Calcutta General Hospital, and might eventually give some help to the European paying pantients' wing, were it an accomplished fact.

DR. J. C. BOSE, F. R. S., has invented an apparatus which he calls "Curvograph" with a view to make experiments on the subject of the sensitiveness of substances to electric radiation.

AN AMIABLE GOSSIPER AND CULTURED BOHEMIAN.

TWENTY years ago or thereabouts Lord Ronald Gower published his "Reminiscences." He thought he had done with compositions of the kind. And he said so. Lord Ronald was getting on in years. He was tottering on the verge of forty. He had had more than man's share of life's sunshine and good fortune. Here, however, and in spite of his "intention" expressed a long time ago, comes another volume from him. "Old Diaries" it is called. But that makes no difference; the volume is a continuation of the "Reminiscences," of which its good-natured and highly cultivated author made an end. The Diaries will be pleasant reading to Lord Ronald's personal friends. But it would be absurd to regard them as in any sense a notable contribution to English literature. Like all its author's past performances in literature and art, this volume is the work of an amateur—an amateur with nothing particular to do except to amuse himself in the best possible of worlds (as, one is glad to think, Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower has found it). That he has amused himself intelligently and with a receptive eye for natural beauty in all the countries through which he has "jaunted" (as they say in Sutherlandshire) will readily be admitted.

Nevertheless, as far as the reading public is concerned, says the "Daily News," Lord Ronald's "Old Diaries" would have been vastly improved if by judicious excision their four hundred pages had been reduced to a hundred or so. The hundred pages would contain, besides several readable passages on Eastern travel many interesting reminiscences of contemporary celebrities—such as Disraeli, Gladstone, Newman, Autocrat, Holmes, Grevy, Lord Wolseley, Renan Millais, Bismarck, and Colossus Rhodes.

THE LATE MR. RHODES.

Lord Ronald met Mr. Rhodes—whom he constantly calls the Colossus—three years ago. He met the Colossus in a railway carriage on the way to Latimer. Even then Mr. Rhodes looked "quite sixty—although but forty-five—the face heavy and furrowed, and the hair very grey." Lord Ronald and Mr. Rhodes made a bet about the original home of the bronze horses at St Mark's, Venice, the Colossus maintaining that they had come from Delphi. Lord Ronald, if he won the bet, was to be rewarded by having a South African mountain named after him. Lord Ronald was fairly captivated by the Colossus.

It is impossible not to be sous le charme of that strange individual. He is unlike anyone that one has ever known; his boyishness of spirit and manner is very captivating. When with him one feels in the presence of a maker of history, of an epoch-making individuality.

Mr. Rhodes was a great reader. His favourite subject was history—especially Roman history. "I had called on Cecil Rhodes at the Burlington Hotel. He showed me a large number of big wooden boxes full of type-printed translations of classic authors, mostly histories, in all eighty-one volumes. . . . For these Rhodes had paid Hurst and Blackett £2,000—a colossal sum even for a Colossus to pay. One of the earliest entries in the Diary records Lord Beaconsfield's illness and death. "I would confess anything, if I were a Nihilist, under my tortures," were the dying statesman's words, as repeated to Lord Ronald, when he called at the house in Curzon-street. "Thus ends" (the diarist wrote, when he heard of Disraeli's death), "thus ends one of the most extraordinary lives of modern times, greater than Frederick, Mirabeau, or Pitt." What will sober critics say to the latter part of the above statement? Here is a glimpse of "the Jersey Lily," as our sauntering Diarist saw her twenty years ago in Paris:

On my way back to London I passed a few days in Paris, where I saw something of Mrs. Langtry. I had not seen her for two or three years, when she was performing in tableaux at the Freakes. "What progress I have made since then!" she said. She is much in love with the stage, and even likes the rehearsals. Coquelin came in while I was sitting with her, and they discussed Sarah Bernhardt in "Frou Frou," not to Sarah's advantage. Mrs. Langtry is not at all altered in looks, and seems quite unspoilt by all her success, and not head-turned by all the admiration she causes.

In the same year Lord Ronald paid a pilgrimage to Cardinal Newman, in his Eminence's residence, the Clergy House, seven miles from Birmingham.

The Cardinal soon appeared, preceded by a priest, who at once retired, leaving us alone. We sat cheek by jowl, he laying his beretta on a plain table by his side. The Cardinal wore a scarlet skull-cap, a black gown-like dress, with a crimson sash round the waist. I stayed about half an hour. The most interesting subject he spoke about referred to his hymn, "Lead Kindly Light," which he said he had composed on board ship during a calm between Sardinia and Corsica. That hymn, he said, was not his feeling now, "for we Catholics," he said, with a kind smile, "believe that we have found the light." He is against allowing marriage with a deceased wife's sister. He again alluded to his hymn, saying that he did not consider himself a poet, "but Faber is one," he added.

What, besides the hymn, did they talk about during that half-hour? Lord Ronald is almost as reticent about his talk with Oliver Wendell Holmes and General Grant, whom he visited in their native land some seventeen years ago. The Doctor was "very full of talk, and kept us with him for an hour." "He said they (the Northerners) had not cared for Carlyle's denunciation of the North in the Civil War more than one does for a dog that yelps after a carriage." We are next taken to the Elysee, and to luncheon with President Grevy and family.

Grevy then appeared, with Madame on his arm, a plain but good-humoured looking dame, wearing a huge cameo brooch. They were followed by the Wilsons and some others. The dining-room is a corner room, beautifully decorated with Beauvais tapestry panelled on the walls, after designs by Oudry. The luncheon, not remarkable, sept franc par tete, I should guess—the servants, who are always a test of the establishment and of their masters, a very seedylooking set; one felt as if one had entered the room of a chateau of which the servants had taken possession. Both Grevy and his beau-fils, Wilson, are quite bent one with age, the other with overwork. It strikes us that President Felix Faure's notions of a stately hospitality would have been more to Lord Ronald's taste.

A LETTER FROM LORD WOLSELEY.

The following letter, addressed to Lord Ronald in March, 1886, by Lord Wolseley, is worth quoting:

I write away during my spare hours at the "Life of Marlborough," but those hours are, alas! very few, and it is very doubtful if the book will ever be written. It is extremely difficult to obtain any good anecdotes of him, or any glimpse into the interior of his home life. We know very little more of him than we know of Cæsar. You are well out of England at this moment, for here we have bitterly cold winds out of doors, whilst in the House a clique with a madman at its head is devising some scheme by means of which they can dismember the Empire without endangering their hold of office. A "madman," as a description of Mr. Gladstone, "leaves nothing to be desired" (as the saying is) by your Jingo-Tory philosopher. By the way, what about that History of Marlborough? We read, with profit and pleasure, the first two volumes. Lord Wolseley is a safer guide to the reign of Anne and Marlborough's campaign than to the reign of Victoria and the Irish question. Paris is one of Lord Ronald's favourite haunts, and it is time he introduces us to three eminent Frenchmen: to Pasteur, "a short, thick-set, sallow man, with a very intelligent head and a skull cap," among his "rabbits and guinea pigs"; to "dear old de Lesseps," who "speaks quite confidently of the assured success of the Panama Canal" within three years from 1886; to Monsieur Renan, "one of the uncouthest and uncanniest of mortals—all head and belly," with "no legs to speak of," with "a general look of a half frog, half human being." Renan, says the Diarist, "is most amiable and courteous in manner, but he has a tiresome way of apparently agreeing with whatever is said." Tiresome, was it? But stop a bit. Lord Ronald Gower strikes one as a person of exceedingly superficial knowledge; as one who dabbles just a little in everything, and does not know any one thing really well; as one whose opinion is not to be taken seriously in questions of scholarship and literature.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A HAND TO HAND COMBAT.

THE TRANSVAAL MINES.

REVIVAL OF INDUSTRY.

THE DISGRACED AUSTRALIAN OFFICERS.

FEDERAL PREMIER'S VIEW.

THE BOER NEGOTIATIONS.

THE FIGHT AT BOSCHMANSKOP.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The first general meeting of the Chamber of Mines, at Johannesburg which has taken place since the outbreak of hostilities, was held on the 4th inst., when the President stated that 16,035 stamps were now working, and it was highly probable that by the 1st July half the industry would be working and before many months the industry would be where it was in October 1899.

He said the total gold taken by the Boer Government from mail trains, banks and mines was £267,173 and beyond this the actual losses in disbursements in mines is estimated at £3,400,000.

A reduction in the wages of the whites was, he added, not contemplated.

The fight at Boschmanskop was hand to hand both sides using the butts of their rifles and the Dragoons using their swords.

The Dragoons in charging fell into a donga where the horses were useless and retirement became necessary. The 7th Hussars then came to their assistance and the Boers were obliged to withdraw.

Mr. Barton, who has been interviewed in consequence of Lord Kitchener's report to Lord Hopetoun on the execution of the Australian Officers, said it was undoubted that murders had been committed which it was necessary to punish severely.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

Reuter wiring from Kroonstad states that although Schalkburger is now in communication with Steyn and Delarey, not much progress is being made owing to the distance separating the negotiators.

It is understood that the Transvaal delegates may shortly move to some other centre in order to facilitate the negotiations.

The Boer dead at Boschmanskop included Commandants Pretorius and Prinsloo.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 7.

The following casualties are reported :—

29th March, at Amaguba, killed, Lieut. Brenes, Royal Fusiliers Mounted Infantry, at Harri Smith, died of enteric fever, Captain D. F. Miller, New South Wales Mounted Infantry.

30th March, at Wilge River, accidentally drowned, Trooper A Sayers, 20th Hussars.

31st March at Boschbult, on Kienbart River, killed, Captain Challenor and Lieutenant Le Marchant, Lancashire Fusiliers Mounted Infantry, and Lieutenant J. J. Roach, Damant's Horse, died of wounds, 2nd-Lieut. Churchille, Hampshire Regiment Mounted Infantry; Dangerously wounded, Lieut. Jackson and Lieut. Holford S. Battery R. H. A.; severely wounded, North Lancashire Regt. Mounted Infantry, Captain ooburst, West Australian Mounted Infantry, attached G. Battery, R. H. A.; Lieut. Ryan, 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles and Civil Surgeon A. L. Hoops; wounded, 2nd Lieut Paul Derbyshire Regiment Mounted Infantry, slightly wounded, Major Kennard and Lieut. Smith, 70th Battery R. F. A. Captain H. E. Ramsden and Lieut E. H. Philps, Royal Artillery Pompoms, Captain Johnson, Royal Warwickshire Reg. Mounted Infantry Lieut. Meares, Derbyshire Regt. Mounted Infantry, Lieut. H. Creed, Damant's Horse, Lieut H. G. S. Gray, Imperial Yeomanry and Lieuts G.B. Mackay, R. F. Markham, and W. T. London, all of 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles.

1st April, at Lecun kop, killed. Mejor Walker and Captain Herron 2nd Dragoon Guards; dangerously wounded, Captain Ward and 2nd-Lieut. Hill 2nd Dragoon Guard; severely wounded, Captain Mullens, 2nd Dragoon Guards, Brevet Major Vaughan, 7th Hussars, and Trooper William Smith, 19th Hussars; slightly wounded Lieut. Loyland, 7th Hussars.

2nd April, severely wounded, Trooper P. Brown, 3rd Hussars.

5th April, slightly wounded, Troopers Bentley and Clerk, 20th Hussars; died of heart failure, Captain O. T. Knight, Herschel's Native Police, and of dysentery, Trooper W. Searle, 20th Hussars.

The following officers previously reported missing have rejoined :—

Lieut-Colonel W. C. Anderson, Captains C. A. Armstrong, K. B. B. Phillips, A. L. Phillips, and A. G. Smith, all of the Imperial Yeomanry; 2nd-Lieut N. Patterson, 4th Royal Field Artillery and Lieut. Ingham, British South African Police.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

It is stated that Mr. Pierpont Morgan is backing a Company for acquiring the Marconi Wireless system of telegraphy and proposes to extend its operations to the Orient via the Pacific.

MR. KRUGER'S ELDEST SON.

Mr. Krugers' eldest son Caspar has taken the oath of allegiance.

HONOURS TO THE LATE MR. RHODES.

Extraordinary scenes were witnessed all through Cape Colony during the passage of the funeral train carrying the late Mr. Rhode's remains.

The Dutch were conspicuous in their tributes of affection and respect.

Work was at a standstill at Kimberley, where 15,000 filed past the body.

THE FEELING AT OXFORD.

The authorities at Oxford are gratified at Mr Rhodes' will and welcome the new students.

It is expected that the effect on Oxford will be far reaching and invigorating.

FURTHER AID FROM CANADA.

One thousand of the Royal Canadian Regiment have volunteered for the front,

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GENERAL BULLER AND MR. BALFOUR.

LONDON APRIL 7.

General Sir Redvers Buller, in a further letter to Mr. Balfour, accepts the full responsibility of his actions at Spionkop and everywhere else and reiterates as wholly incorrect the document purporting to represent his words that have been published and not yet explained.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Victoria with the English Mails of the 28th ultimo left here for Bombay at 10 p.m. yesterday and the steamer Himalaya for Colombo and Australia at 9 p.m. yesterday.

MR. RHODES' WILL.

HIS EDUCATIONAL BEQUESTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 7.

An "Indian Daily News" special cablegram, dated London, April 6th, says :—

It is already announced that the bequests of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes include two millions sterling for twenty-four scholarships for South Africa. The rest will be devoted for thirty-six scholarships for the Colonies and twenty-two for America of the value of £300 each. It is reported that the publication of the details is deferred in case of the necessity arising for provision for imperial ends in the event of an emergency.

THE PROPOSED TEA TAX.

NO INCREASE IN DEFERENCE TO IRELAND.

A special cablegram to the "Indian Daily News" dated London, April 6th, says :—With regard to the rumours which have been revived of the intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to increase the tax on tea to meet part of the deficit of the Treasury, it is stated in well-informed quarters that should tea escape extra taxation it will be due to the great consumption of the commodity in Ireland.

It is known that the Nationalists will oppose any extra taxation in this direction, and having regard to the recent statements of Mr. Wyndham as to the intention of Government to do all in their power to ameliorate the condition of the poorer peasantry it would be inconsistent to raise the price on tea, which has become one of the necessaries of life, especially in the West of Ireland.

These considerations, it is believed, will have much more weight with Sir Michael Hicks-Beach than the theories of Sir Robert Giffen, who is not the mouthpiece of the Treasury.

The general impression is that there will be no additional tax on tea.

THE OUTRAGE ON THE BURMA-CHINA FRONTIER.

AN OFFICIAL DENIAL.

The reported outrage on the Burma-China frontier by Chinese outlaws, is now officially denied.

No importance is attached to the incidant, in which, it is said, some Mandarins murdered a fellow-countryman for plundering a caranan. The fact of the Mandarins having entered British territory to secure their victim, who was not an English subject, is merely regarded as an act of international discourtesy.

HUTS FOR BOER PRISONERS.

SIMLA, APRIL, 7.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 82,225 has been sanctioned for the construction of huts for one thousand Boer prisoners at Shahjahanpore.

THE CORONATION CONTINGENT

A native orderly officer is to accompany both Cavalry and Infantry with the Native Army contingent proceeding to England for the coronation.

REMOUNT STANDARDS.

To meet the difficulty anticipated by Australian shippers in obtaining remounts of the standards of heights recently laid down, it has been decided by the Government of India to retain the existing maximum heights for the ensuing season.

OUTRAGE BY A SHERANNI MULLA.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ATTACKED.

A Sheranni Mulla last Saturday attempted to make a murderous assault on the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan while the latter was sentencing a Sheranni prisoner.

The Mulla and three men the who helped him were secured and the Mulla has since been tried under the Murderous Outrages Act and found guilty and executed.

THE SETTLEMENT WIH THE WAZIRIS

The distribution of the restored Waziri allowances was settled by the agreement signed and the jirga dismissed yesterday.

PUNJAB INFANTRY ATTACKED BY MAHSUDS.

A small party of the 27th Punjab Infantry on the march from Tor Khulna to Kajuri Kcob this morning was attacked by a gang suspected of being Mahsud outlaws.

There were some eight casualties.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID APRIL 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left here this this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 5.

The P. and O. S. N.s, Arcadia arrived here this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s "Imperator" from Bombay arrived at Aden on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

The Messagers Maritimes Co., s.s. Oceanien left Colombo for Bombay on Monday the 7 inst a 4 a m and she is expected here on Tursday 10 Init at 4 am.

The N. Y. K. steamer Idzumi Mari left Colombo for Bombay on the 5th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer.

Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggar 3 28-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3/4 per cent. Consols	94 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 11-16
Bar Silver	24 7-8

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

AN EPISODE IN CHINA.

LIEUTENANT MACPHERSON'S GALLANTRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 7.

The troops in the Garrison of Poona and Kirkee paraded early this morning to witness the presentation of the distinguished Service Order medal to Lieutenant Macpherson, 24th Baluch regiment for bravery in the late China expeditions.

On the 12th December 1900, he was attached to 26th Baluchis on Field Service and was in command of an advanced party under Colonel Tulloch. The Boxers were holding a temple in a village, and on reconnoitring the place, Lieutenant Macpherson, found it was surrounded by a thick wall 20 feet high with strong wooden gates. A ladder was placed against the wall and Macpherson mounted. On reaching the top, he was immediately fired on by the Boxers but, calling two or three of his men, he opened fire on the insurgents with his revolver. After emptying the weapon he jumped down into the courtyard and engaged the enemy with his sword whilst his men climbed up and used their rifles. While the attention of the enemy was thus distracted a Jamedar with another party was able to force the gates and entered in the enclosure.

About 40 or 50 Boxers were killed or captured and large quantities of ammunition were taken. The Jamedar in charge and two Privates who forced the gates were awarded the order of merit for gallantry.

About eight o'clock, General Burnett accompanied by his staff arrived and the regiments were formed into a deep square.

Lieutenant Macpherson was called out and after congratulating him on the distinction he had earned, the General pinned the order to his breast.

The troops then returned to quarters.

THE VICEROY AT HYDERABAD.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S BAG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NARSIMPETT, APRIL 5.

This morning, the Viceregal party drove down to see the Pakhal Lake, noted as being one of the largest in his Highness' dominions. The start was timed for about twelve o'clock. As a variety to sight-seeing, a beat was also organised near the lake. A number of "machans" were arranged just below the bund.

As soon as positions were taken, the beat commenced. His Excellency shot two spotted deer.

Their Excellencies and party then lunched on the bund of the lake, and drove back to the camp. The weather was cloudy and drizzling.

It is expected that their Excellencies will leave for Manukota on Monday, where it is hoped some more tigers will be added to the already good bag, which comprises four tigers and two stags.

APRIL 6.

The Viceregal party left Narsimpet at 5 40 this evening, and arrived at Nekonda at 7 o'clock. Their Excellencies were escorted by the Imperials. Major Afsur Dowla rode alongside the carriage, followed by Lieutenants Naderali, Fallon and Shah Mirza Beg.

Lord and Lady Curzon and party dined at Nekonda.

Their Excellencies leave to-night for Kasamadram where it is hoped a good day's sport will be obtained

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The transports Armenian and Bavarian are to be utilised for conveying home the hundred invalids and their families remaining over after the departure of the Plassey.

Captain A. Y. Cheyne, 15th Bengal Lancers, has been appointed Commandant of the 3rd Remount Depot proceeding to South Africa.

The following regiments have been rearmed with ·303 rifles:—1-3rd Gurkha Rifles, Lansdown; 3rd Brahmans, Manipur: 6th, 12th and 15th Madras Infantry, stationed at Nowgong, Fort Stedman and Belgaum, respectively.

The following gratuities are granted to all troops, including Imperial Service Troops, who embarked for China between 10th June, 1900, and 21st July, 1901, at the rate of Rs. 24 a share:—Lieutenant-General, 252 shares; Major-General, 76; Brigadier General, 57; Colonel on the Staff, and Medical Service, 40; Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels and Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonels, 32; Majors and Veterinary Majors, 16; Captains and Chaplains, 12; Lieutenants, 7 1-2; Warrant Officers, 4; Risaldar-Majors and Senior Native Officers get Rs. 120 each; Jamadars, Rs. 48; Dafadars, Rs. 24; Naiks, Rs. 16; and others Rs. 12 each.

It has been ruled that a military officer proceeding out of India on leave may receive an advance of pay in India equivalent, at the official rate of exchange, to the amount he would have been entitled to in England.

Mr. W. J. Mc Caulis is permitted to resign his appointment in the Quetta arsenal with effect from October next.

THE BOERS IN INDIA.

TROUBLE AT TRICHINOPOLY.

SENTRIES FIRE ON THE PRISONERS.

BANGALORE, APRIL 6.

PRIVATE intelligence from the Boer prisoners' camp at Trichinopoly gives details of considerable trouble there on Thursday and Friday last. On Thursday morning, a Boer insulted one of the military police while in the execution of his duty, and when the policeman proceeded to arrest him a large number threatened the former. The Commandant then appeared on the scene, but the prisoners refused to surrender the offender. The picket was then ordered into the enclosure with charged magazines and fixed bayonets. They surrounded the shed occupied by the recalcitrants, and then the Boer was given up. As the picket removed him, about 400 prisoners followed them, hooting and singing "Oom Paul," and threatening trouble. For the rest of the day they were as good as their word, for they held a meeting and paraded the enclosures in procession, led by the Dutch flag singing "Oom Paul" lustily. About 8-30 in the evening, they rushed four policemen against the barbed wire entanglements, but the alarm being given a company of the Lincoln Regiment appeared on the scene, and the prisoners withdrew. At 9-30, when the Boers ought to have been in their sheds, they still continued to parade about and annoy the sentries. At the north end of the enclosure they threw stones at a sepoy sentry, and called him a coolie. The native sentry, thereupon, fired into them, hitting one Boer in the chest who has since died, and was buried on Friday afternoon. A British sentry, on the native sentry's left, fired two shots, and wounded four prisoners, one of whom is not expected to recover. The alarm was now sounded, and the battalion lined the enclosure, after which matters quieted down. The enclosure is simply composed of barbed wire, and had the sentries fired across it the guard would have been endangered. The disperse sounded at 10 p.m., all lights being kept going for the night. The prisoners were very quiet all Friday, apparently rueing their stupid conduct.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The "Madras Mail" states :—We learn that the night before last, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a most serious fracas occurred at the Boer Camp at Trichinopoly. It appears that several of the prisoners were worrying and abusing a British soldier on sentry-go, when one of them picked up a brickbat and threw it at the soldier. The latter, thereupon, fired and shot his assailant dead. On hearing the firing and seeing an excited crowd of Boers, some of the sepoy sentries that were on guard also fired and wounded four of the prisoners, who are said to be very badly injured.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

ASSOCIATION CUP SEMI-FINALS.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HUNTING FIELD.

THE TEMPERAMENT OF THE GOLFER.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The semi-finals for the English Association Cup were exceptionally entertaining. At West Bromwich the spectators enjoyed a delicious uncertainty until the game was ended, and at Tottenham the second half was well advanced before that superiority with which most people credited Southampton was represented in a majority of goals. The West Bromwich game has to be repeated, like the semi-final in which Sheffied United were concerned a year ago. Impartial folk who watched the play on Saturday—Aston Villa players for example, who, having a holdays, became critics of the sport which is usually their work—were unanimous in ageeing that a draw was the fairest finish to the game. For a Cup tie, and a semi-final especially, there was enough of good play to justify one saying that it was a good game but both sides were unequal in their form, and neither did quite so much as its own particular friends hoped for. A Cup tie with such a huge gate was a new experience at West Bromwich. The new ground which the Albion club has bought, has made this possible, and next season, when the team are back again in the First Division of the League, one may expect to hear of many heavy gates like that of Saturday. The Hawthorns is near enough to Birmingham to be almost a part of Birmingham, and when, as on Saturday, the Villa are idle and Small Heath are from Home, the Birmingham football crowd need not go further afield than a twopenny tram-car ride to the Hawthorns for its amusement. Saturday's large attendance was made up from Birmingham, Sheffield, and Derby, and although there was no doubt about the greater popularity of the Sheffield team, Derby County were really handsomely complimented whenever one of their players showed good form. Derby, on their play in the first half, more than deserved the one goal so well scored by Warren. Combination at a high speed gave them all their advantage. Of the backs, Morris was exceptionally busy—kicking, tackling, breaking up the combination of the Sheffield right wing. When so many corners were forced against the Sheffield team, it appeard to be impossible for the defence to hold out, but Needham, here, there, & everywhere as usual, did most valuable service in clearing away danger. After Hedley had drawn the scores level, the Sheffielders played with an earnestness that seldom manifests itself except in the season of Cup ties. Needam rallied his men with masterful example, and Common, Bennett, and Hedley did much to atone for the poor show they made earlier in the game. When Bloomer called on his men for a spurt, one saw Derby county again to the front, and that was the feature of the game which made it so interesting to watch—the pendulum variations of fortune, very decided on both sides, and produced by special efforts which changed the movement so rapidly as to keep giving a succession of surprises. Steadier play on either side, if it had been up to either side's best level, might have carried the game to a definite issue, but it would scarcely have provided the spectators with so much interest-quickening variety.

The other semi-final was played in a less agreeable spirit than prevailed at West Bromwich. The play was at times excessively "vigorous," and the Notts Forest men seem to have had scarcely a pleasant time. Southampton beat them by three goals to one, and this margin of victory included a goal kicked from a penalty and a goal obtained two minutes from the end, but on the day's play it was a margin well earned. The Cup final is to be played at Crystal Palace on April 5, and there are suggestions that there may be Royal spectators on the grand stand. For the moment the question of interest is in the replayed tie between Sheffield United and Derby County. Both these teams have figured twice in the Cup final, and when United won the cup in 1889 it was by defeating Derby County to the extent of four goals to one. The victory of the England fifteen at Edinburgh is described by a correspondent as one of the finest and fastest internationals of recent years. While the England team had a suspicion of luck in respect that they detected the glaring weakness in the Scottish side early in the game, and a further shade of good fortune which compelled the retirement of Welsh (by far the most dangerous man on the home side) at a time when the Englishmen were acting on the strictly defensive, no one denied the merits of the winners' display, and above all of their splendid tackling. In the first half the Englishmen made a good use of the wind, playing the game of prompt kicking to perfection, and they early found out Scotland's weakness; Duncan, who last year was a most successful back, making the worst of three poor appearances in Scotland's international games this season. The early score made by the Scotsmen in the second half raised hopes that the threatened discomfiture would be averted, but thereafter, the resoluteness of the tackling made it a case of touch and go, and in the end the Englishmen's first half score pulled them through. On the whole, Scotland suffered nothing at all by comparison at three-quarter or forward, but at half the English pair were superior to Fasson and Simson, the latter being for the most part beaten by Oughtred. Daniell made a grand leader of a splendid forward division. Oughtred was the best of the halves, his play not having been equalled by an English half in the Anglo-Scottish match since the days of Briggs and Varley. Simpson was the surprise of the three-quarter line, and indeed of the team. The change which brought in the Morthumbrian for Cooper was the reverse of a stroke of ill-luck. Gamlin proved a grand back and his concluding bit of play which brought Fell down immediately before the final whistle was a magnificent piece of tackling which saved the match.

Of the matches associated with the First Division of the League, two would have been counted interesting if the Cup semi-finals had left room for other interest. By defeating Sunderland, the Everton team shortened the lead which keeps them in the second place, but, in spite of this result, it does not now seem likely that, at the end of the season, Everton will have any more satisfaction than is given them by the boast that they defeated the season's champions. The other noticeable match had a bearing on the selection of Manchester City's companion for reduction to the Second Division. Stoke won, and now they have a reasonable chance of escape from the quicksands. Small Heath of course suffer by a proportionate discount of their chance of escape. Really Liverpool, Notts County, and Small Heath are likely to make the annual "death struggle" of the First Division quite interesting. The first round of the competition for the Northern Union Cup did nothing in the way of furnishing surprises, and this was perhaps the only feature of the days matches that can be styled remarkable. For once the results worked out pretty well on what one calls "form." Salford piled up a heavy score against Pontefract, chiefly because the weaker team over-rated its own staying capacity at the beginning of the game. Lomas's goal-kicking was extremely good. He only missed once in six attempts. Broughton Rangers won comfortably at Keighley. Swinton had a tough struggle at Halifax, and won only by a margin of two points. Enthusiastic supporters, point out that there is a chance of Swinton meeting their neighbours Broughton Rangers in the fourth round, but there are three or four "its" to be taken into account at present. The second round of the competition will be played next Saturday.

The mild, springlike weather we have enjoyed of late has been altogether favourable to the pursuit of foxes; and good sport has been obtained throughout the country, albeit in the shires last week scent was somewhat uncertain. It happens almost invariably that after a period of enforced idleness on account of frost "grief" is more prevalent than usual in the hunting field, and especially is thus the case when the hard weather comes late in the season. Knowing that their horses, after a rest, are fit to gallop, with their appetite for sport whetted by inaction, men are keen to ride hard, and falls entailing consequences more or less serious, naturally result. Already this year the list of casualties is sufficiently long, and one regrets to have to record yet another accident which ended fatally. About three weeks ago Mr. T. Moore, of Beeley, sustained a fracture of the leg, as the result of a fall, while hunting with the Quorn. It was found necessary to break the leg again, and Mr. Moore succumbed to the operation on Friday last. Lady Warwick has been fortunate to escape with comparatively slight injuries from an awkward fall. During a run with the Warwickshire Hounds her horse came down at a fence and rolled over upon its rider. Mr. John Parnell, of Rugby, lies in a critical condition through a fall taken while hunting with the North Warwickshire pack, and many other accidents of a less serious character have occurred. From one cause or another the list of retiring masters is certainly longer than usual, but men are always forthcoming to take vacant countries, and all difficulties will be arranged ere cub hunting begins again. It is announced that the Hon. Claud Russell will succeed Mr. Dun Waters as master of the Wheatland Hounds. Mr. Waters took over the country from Mr. Rowland Ward four years ago, and his retirement is generally regretted. Mr. Gilbert Spiller may reconsider his intention to resign the mastership of the Mid-Devon Hounds, and as he has now been associated with the control of the country for a good many years this is good news for the members of the hunt. Masters are still wanting for the Taunton Vale, Newmarket and Thurlow, and Essex and Suffolk Hounds.

Fox hunts frequently have curious endings, but an incident which happened with the North Staffordshire Hounds last week must be almost unique. The pack were in full cry after a fox, when, in Doddington Park, a deer crossed the line of scent and drew upon him the full burden of the chase. Hounds promptly accounted for this unusual object of pursuit, and then, recovering the line of their fox, hunted him for a considerable distance, but without scoring a kill. Although naturalists do not credit foxes with climbing powers, they not infrequently manage to elude pursuit by ascending trees whose trunks or branches afford an easy footing; but a fox pursued by the Bedale Hounds failed in the ascent of a chimney, and falling back into the jaws of his enemies, was quickly killed. Hunted stags are prone to seek refuge in buildings. Before the Surrey Staghounds, a deer had stood up for more than three hours, when, tiring of pursuit, he dashed into an hotel near Tunbridge Wells, inspected the kitchen arrangements, and, apparently dissatisfied with them, made his exit, and continued to pilot hounds across country. Long Clawson was the Belvoir tryst on Saturday, and a large field were treated to excellent sport. Finding in Sherebrooke's Covert, hounds after a time prevailed on their fox to break away on the far side, and they hunted him up wind past Hickling and Parson's Thorns, and through Kinoulton Woods to Owthorpe Borders. Those who are acquainted with the country will understand how enjoyable the gallop was from Parson's Thorn—a grand line of grass with negotiable fences. Eventually the fox was marked to ground at Lodge-on-the-Wolds, in the Quorn territory. In another run, from Kaye Wood, the beautiful Belvoir pack were again seen to advantage, but barbed wire interfered considerably with their followers. On Friday there was a large gathering at South Croxton to meet Captain Burns Hartopp and the Quorn Hounds. The field included the Master and Mrs. Burns Hartopp, Count Rudolph Kinsky, the Duchess of Newcastle, Lady Angela Forbes, Lord Manners, Lord Henry Vane-Tempest, Prince Lynar, Lord Cowley, and General Chippendall. Finding in Barkley Holt, hounds ran their fox to Prince of Wales's Gorse, and on by Lowesby Park towards o' John Gaunt's. Their quarry turned, however, and the chase swept on to Quenby Spinney and back to Lowesby Park, in which neighbourhood hounds effected a kill in the open. In the course of the run Mr. Hamshaw, of Leicester, took a bad fall and fractured several of his ribs. The heavy rain that fell on Friday night has softened the going and given a fresh impetus to fox-hunting. First-rate sport should be obtained during the present week, and it seems as though the concluding days of the season were to make some compensation for such previous disappointment.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT AURANIA.

THE Hired Transport Aurania, Captain E. Richardson, will sail for South Africa yesterday, with the following on board. Two British Field Hospitals comprising 1 officer, 9 storekeepers and agents, 9 native details, 391 followers; one native Field Hospital, 2 storekeepers, 2 Hospital assistants, 12 native details, and 152 followers; No. 1 Remount Depot, 1 officer, 4 native officers and Hospital assistants, 36 men rank and file 760 followers, 1 lady and 4 children and 1 woman South African Constabulary, 3 men 2nd Border regiment; 3 men; 2nd S and A. Highlanders; 5 men Durham L. I.; 2 men; Yorkshire regiment; 1 officer, 1 man, North Stafford regiment; 1 man, East York regiment; 1 officer, 18th Bombay Lancers; 1 officer 1st Punjab Cavalry and 1 Civilian. The above will be railed to Sassoon Dock in three special trains from Igatpuri, which are timed to arrive at the Sassoon Dock about 6, 6-30, and 7-20 a.m. tomorrow. The following are the names of the passengers:—Col. Gordan, in charge Remount Dept.; Captain Coryn 18th B. Lancers; Lieut. Honden; 1st P. Cavalry; Capt. Young husband 19th B. L. 2nd Lieut Wilcox, N. Stafford. Mr. Wetbrall-Civilian; Mrs. Hilbert and 4 children; S. A. Constabulary.

SHOLAPUR NOTES.

OUR Sholapur correspondent writes :—The out break of plague in the City, which was pretty virulent while it lasted, is practically at an its unusually quick disappearance being no doubt chiefly due to the voluntary evacuation by the people from the infected houses. The outskirts of the town were covered with temporary erections whibh are now coming down as the people return to their house

March was a hot month but with the beginning of April we have had evening showers with thunder storms which have greatly cooled the air. Two people were struck by lightning one evening in their house.

Mosquitoes are more numerous them any one can remember and amount to a perfect pest. Judging, however from the fact wat there is little or no fever about it would seem that the insects are of the non-malignant type, which should be some consolation to the sufferers.

The mango crop promises to be an unusually good one, the blossms on some trees literally covering them a month ago and the numbers of small mangoe recently developed being so great that from the sheer weight of the fruit it is impossible that more than half of them can come to maturity.

Quite an exodus of officials is taking place from this small station. The Collector and D. S. P. are going on leave as is also the Resident Engineer of of the G. I. P. Railway and the Judge has been transfers to Nagar. There is also reason to believe that the cessation of Railway plague inspection here will shortly despive us of one of our hardest worked officers. The agent of the Barsi Light Railway is enjoying his usual hot weather respite from his arduous labours and is sojourning at L nauli. The remainder of us stick on here or more in the district, according to our vocations, and thank our stars that the monsoon soon breaks at Solapur befor it reaches our less fortunate brethren in upper India.

AFFRAY AT BANGALORE.

SOLDIERS INJURED.

A SERIOUS encounter has taken place here between the British military and the native police. The latter were helped by a mob of "budmashes," who assaulted some men of the 12th Battery brutally, but the police made light of the matter when enquiries were made. Two soldiers were badly injured about the head and are lying in the Station Hospital. The Hon'ble the British Resident has ordered a very stringent enquiry to be held immediately by the District Magistrate. The cause of the outrage appears to be a police grudge against the military.

THE Grand Duke Boris Valdowitch, of Russia, will attend an inspection of the troops in Bombay this morning at seven o'clock on the Maidan, when the following regiments will take part in the parade :—The 21st Bombay Infantry, the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, the Royal Garrison Artillery, and the 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Brigadier-General Sir James Wilcocks, Commanding the Bombay District, will be present.

PUBLIC DARBAR AND FESTIVITIES AT BHUJ.

RETIREMENT OF THE DEWAN RAO BAHADUR MOTILAL.

IN view of the approaching retirement of the Dewan, Rao Bahadur Motilal Lalbhai, public entertainments were recently given in his honour at Bhuj. On Friday, the 28th ultimo an evening party was held by the Naib Dewan Saheb R. S. Bulakhidas G. Desai. Hundreds of colored battis lined both sides of the road leading to the large Tejee Khavas's Vaudi, which was specially decorated with shields, flags, &c. and brilliantly illuminated both in and out, for the occasion. On Saturday, the 29th ultimo, a special dinner party was held in honour of the Dewan Saheb at Mr. Bulakhidas' house and on Monday, the 31st ultimo, a public Darbar was held by His Highness the Maha Raja Maha Rao Saheb, Savai Bahadur, in the new Darbar Hall. The officers of the State and Sardars, Zamindars, &c., were invited to attend. His Highness entered the Darbar Hall accompanied by Prince Manubhai Saheb and Karanji, C.I.E. —After the usual formalities had been gone through His Highness rose and delivered the following speech :—Gentlemen, The object for which this Darbar is held is known to you. It is for giving a dress of Honor to Diwanji Motilalji on his retirement from the service of this State. He held the office of Dewan for over 16 years, and we take this opportunity of publicly expressing the great satisfaction which he has given to us in the discharge of his duties during this period. Occasions which give both pleasure and anxiety arise in connection with affairs of State. On all such occasions Mr. Motilal has done his duty to the State loyally and with care, patience and industry, and this relations and intercourse with us have always been characterized with cordiality. His Highness then invested Rao the Bahadur Motilal with a State dress of honour, and the ceremonies of the Darbar were cloted by the usual distribution of Pon Gulab flowers &c. In the evening there was a reception at Khan Bahadur Pestonji's in the Bhuj Sadur Bazaar. Khan Bahadur Pestonji addressed the meeting as follows :—If we look back to the history of Cutch we shall find that none has performed the responsible and onerous functions of the high office of Dewan with such devotion to duty and fidelity as the late Dewan Bahadur Manibhai If we review the history of former times, we shall see that most of the Dewans of Cutch have held their office for not more than 1,000 days. But during the regime of His Highness Maha Raja Maha Rao Saheb every body enjoyes the happiness as if it were of "Ram Raj." Rao Bahadur Motilal replied as follows :—During my incumbency of the office of Dewan of Cutch for over 16 years, I have frequently come in contact with Cutchees of different classes and of various grades in life, and I have more and more learnt to admire their peculiar traits of character. They are very enterprising, brave, persevering and very hospitable, and always willing to gratefully cherish the best interests of their mother country, though very often, residing in different parts of the Indian Empire to earn their livelihood. I have always taken a deep interest in their advancement and success in life, and their prosperity, has always been an object of great pleasure to His Highness who has never been slow to foster and develop it either in Cutch or abroad. If I have in any way been able to do any good at any time to the people of Cutch I need not say it is due to the kindness, magnanimity coupled with patience and endurance joined to extraordinary public spirit and high sense of justice with which His Highness deals with matters submitted for his orders, and I need not assure you that even in my retirement I shall always endeavour to watch the progress of the Province of Cutch and its people with keen interest and shall be glad to further their best interests as far as it may be in my power to do so. The Naib Dewan Mr. Jhaverilal Lalubhai also addressed the assembly and his address was followed by expressions of thanks from Rao Bahadur Motilal and Khan Bahadur Pestomji. The assembly dispersed at 11 p. m.

Next morning Rao Bahadur Motilal was given a dinner by the Police Commissioner Mr. Prabhulal and he gave over charge of his office and seals of the State to Mr. Ranchhodbhai Udeyram, Huzur Assistant, who has since begun to work as acting Dewan, his own office having in turn been occupied by Mr. Motibhai Manibhai Jasbhai, B.A., as acting Huzur Assistant. The whole of the Mahajan community and all the principal State-officials, accompanied Rao Bahadur Motilal as far as Madhupur, a distance of two miles from the town of Bhuj to bid him fare well. The Dewan in the company of the Naib Dewan Mr. Bulakhidas who went to escort him as far as Khari Rohar, the port on the Cutch side of the Gulf, started from Madhupur at about 2 p. m., amidst unmistakeable manifestations of regret. On the arrival of Dewan Saheb at Kukma the Assistant Police Commissioner and the other members of the party stepped forward and after exchanging courtesies, garlanded the Dewan and his companions and offered him flowers and bouquets. At several other villages on the road to Khari Rohar the Dewan was similarly honoured. The Dewan's party arrived at Khari Rohar at about 8 o'clock and staying there for a day left the shores of Cutch on the morning of Thursday.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

THE BENGAL RABI CROPS.

THIS forecast furnishes estimates of the area and outturn of the rabi crops, with the exception of wheat, cotton and oilseeds, for which separate forecasts are issued. The chief crops dealt with in this forecast are barley, gram, other cereals and pulses, summer rice, potatoes, and tobacco.

The character of the season.—The last monsoon was generally deficient, and terminated early, and consequently sowings were retarded and contracted. Heavy showers at the end of November, benefited some districts, but the Christmas rains held off, and the fall in March has come too late to benefit any but the summer rice crop. The Patna Division, in which these crops are most extensively grown, was particularly unfortunate in its weather thoughout the season.

Area sown.—Excluding the area sown with wheat, cotton and oilseeds, the normal area sown with the various rabi crops in the Province amounts, according to the district returns which are summarised in Appendix I. to 10, 114,000 acres, this figure having been revised in some districts in the light of fresh surveys and other enquiries. The area actually sown this year with these crops is estimated as 9,048,200 acres, against 9,389,800 acres last year. The decrease is due to drought at the sowing season.

Outturn.—Seven contiguous districts in Central and Northern Bengal, viz., Mymensingh, Bogra, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Murshidabad, Malda, and Birbhum, report an average or nearly an average crop. In the Patna Division, however, which contains 3 1-2 million acres under these crops, the estimate varies from 89 per cent. in irrigated Gaya to only 39 per cent. in Champaran. According to the estimate of the District Officers, the outturn for the Province as a whole amounts to only 71 per cent. of a normal crop, as compared with a 79 per cent. crop estimated last year. Allowing for the tendency to underestimate, and for the benefit which the summer rice will derive from recent rainfall, it is safe to anticipate a 75 per cent. or a 12 anna crop for the Province as a whole.

Gross outturn of summer rice—In Appendix II. is calculated the total yield of the summer rice crop of the Province, accepting the Provincial outturn as 95 per cent. of a normal crop. It amounts to 3,295 800 cwt., as compared with 3,084,000 cwt., estimated last year.

TEA DRINKING IN INDIA.

As a beverage for the tropics, there is no equal to tea. It stands unrivalled as a refreshing sedative, It soothes and calms the wearied system, and both the nerves and the muscles seem to feel the balm of its grateful influence. It is harmless to the constitution and may be taken by the aged and the young, the infirm and the robust, with equally satisfying results. Unlike tobacco or opium it creates no baneful habit, it leaves no wreckage of either mind or body. Unlike alcohol, it injures no vital organ. Different from all these insidious and evil-producing drugs, tea comes as a boon to all. It is cheap and good and safe. What stronger recommendation could be found or given to any beverage for the poor millions of India. Could it displace tobacco and opium and bhang, and above all things—alcohol how great a blessing would accrue to the people of that land. Any effort put forward to spread and popularise the use of tea among the Indian people ought to be not only lauded, but assiduously aided. We are glad to find that Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co., of Calcutta, have inaugurated a scheme for the universal distribution of the very best qualities of Indian teas in one pice packets. The Indian Tea Market's Expansion Commission is the corporation that is engaged in this immense undertaking, and though they have begun their work quite recently, the output of these "pice packets" has been enormous. Let us hope that medical men all over this land will aid this measure, and that dispensaries every where will assist this great corporation in its laudable work by applying for and obtaining agencies for the sale of tea in one pice packets, and thus help the poor of India to healthier and happier conditions of life. When one comes to consider the awful death-rate among the Indian poor from such diseases as cholera, bowel-complaints and malignant fevers, all of which owe their origin to the drinking of impure and unboiled water, one is struck with the life-saving prospect of a scheme such as that of popularising the drinking of tea, since tea-making entails water-boiling, and this kills all germs that produce disease. To our mind the encouragement of tea-drinking gives a brighter prospect of life-saving than almost any sanitary problem yet solved for the good of the health of India's millions, and we therefore cordially wish the promoters of this great venture the biggest success possible to their enterprise.—"British Medical Journal."

AN AMIABLE GOSSIPER.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Now, Ernest Renan was a scholar, besides being a master of French prose—one of its very greatest masters. Moreover, with all his engaging politeness, he was a serious person, capable, under provocation, of feeling a little bored.

It is just conceivable that he might have gone on saying, "Yes, yes," so that the conversation might all the sooner "dry up," as the Americans say. We are next introduced to Millais.

I was amused in asking Millais whether one should address him as "Sir John" or, as Lady Millais does "Sir Everett." He answered. "Well, you see, my dear fellow, my wife married John Ruskin before she did me, and this makes her dislike the name of John; but pray call me Millais, there's a good fellow."

Of records of personal interviews, the talk with Bismarck in 1890 is one of the most entertaining in the volume. It leaves a most pleasant impression of the Prince at home "The old King" often said laughingly to his great Chancellor: "I would not be in your skin for all the world"—in allusion to the load of work that would have crushed any body but Bismarck. Bismarck spoke of the old Emperor with more esteem than admiration, "a grand soldier," he called him, and "a most gentlemanlike old man," but not remarkable as a statesman. Up to about ten years before his death one could not, he said, have seen anywhere a finer specimen of an old man. "I was," said Bismarck, "probably the only person who saw the old King en robe de chambre, when I was sent for by him late at night;" and he described what a change it made in the appearance of the venerable monarch to be minus his wig and his ratelier, for the white locks which appeared on his head in the daytime were fastened to bands. Latterly he was quite bald. Referring to Heligoland, the Prince said, "I hope with all my heart that we shall not have a war with France; but if we do I should have preferred that Heligoland belonged to a neutral Power," and he added that that island could only be a source of danger, in the event of a war with France, to Germany.

Lord Ronald gives his readers some charming glimpses of "The Gladstones." From the description of a little scene at Nice in February, 1897, we take the following passage:

The conversation embraced many years, subjects, places, and people. Among other subjects, Mr. Gladstone recalled his recollections of the most conspicuously beautiful women that he had known; of these Mrs. William Ashley, he said, was the most beautiful. "When," he said, "in St. Peter's, in '37, she quite knocked me down by her beauty." I asked him if it was on that occasion that Macaulay introduced himself to him. "Not on that day," he answered, "but at that time." He then went on to say that on Macaulay's telling him that he took a daily walk in St. Peter's, Mr. Gladstone asked him what most attracted him in that place. "The temperature," was the answer.

A few months later, at Hawarden,

On my asking him if he had any recollection of Waterloo, he said he had not. "I did not live among illuminations" he said, but he remembered when with his parents stopping at the Royal (?) Hotel in Princes street, in Edinburg, hearing the Castle guns fired and the rattling of the windows of their room: this he thinks was when the news arrived of Napoleon's abdication in '14.

THE CALCUTTA VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

The January number of the "Calcutta Review" has come out at last, much to the joy of its numerous supporters. Mr. Mackenzie Cameron, the Editor, in his review of "the quarter" thus writes of the Calcutta Victoria Memorial "For ourselves, we have carefully read Lord Curzon's note,—we are surprised the military authorities don't object to an erection which will command the Fort,—and can only say that the design as set forth will be—not a masterpiece of Art, which will be 'a thing of Beauty and Joy for ever,' elevating, refining and educating those who will see it, but a hideous 'nightmare in marble. The idea of an oblong building flanked by towers, with a central dome rising a hundred and fifty feet high, is caricaturing architecture and Art to its utmost stretch, and is the most incongruous mixture. If it was to have been erected in Calcutta—Allahabad would be a far better site as central with good foundations and free from the deleterious effects of Lower Bengal deltaic, etc., climate and dangers of volcanic shocks,—the site might have been better chosen, and the design somewhat more appropriate. To build such an erection on a mere crust, too, is risking the stability of the dome or central portion. It would be a sad day for the Viceroy to see his hundred and fifty feet high marble dome come toppling down on all his 'curios' (including misplaced busts and old chain armour!) beneath. However, he is determined to be remembered in the future by a "Curzon's Folly."

SIR HENRY DALY'S WORK IN CENTRAL INDIA.

A very interesting ceremony was performed on Wednesday afternoon in the hall of the Daly College at Indore when the marble bust of Sir Henry Daly, whose name is a household word in Central India, was unveiled before an audience which represented almost the whole of Central India. The Hon'ble Mr. C. Bayley, Agent to the Governor-General, in the course of his speech said it would be impossible for him within the limits of a short speech to enumerate Sir Henry Daly's claims to the gratitude of the people of Central India. This much he could say with absolute certainty that no one who had occupied the post which he had the honour to hold could fail to be aware of the fact that there was no department of the administration on which Sir Henry Daly had not left the impress of his clear intellect, his decision and integrity of character, and his excellent judgment of men and things. No one could be much thrown with the Chiefs and people of Central India without observing that the names to which reference in all cases of difficulty were most frequently made were those of Sir John Malcolm and Sir Henry Daly. To Sir John Malcolm they owed the political system of Central India as it existed to-day, but no sooner did any question arise as to the working of that system then an appeal was made to the views held by Sir Henry Daly, as the most cogent argument which it was possible to adduce.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Ward.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Death from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	2	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	20	35
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	14	16	42
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	11	15	20
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	50	23	48
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	8	7	21
G Mahim and Worlee	7	9	24
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	13	22
Total	97	105	218
Total plague deaths to date	111,376	60,465	
Same date last Year	118	93	272

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the **Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap**, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

GERMAN IDEA OF THE OPEN DOOR.

A commentary on the misleading German assurances regarding Shan-tung is that every recent China directory and collection of treaties between China and other Powers contains the authoritative text of the German-Chinese Agreement concerning railway, mining and other privileges in Shan-tung, signed on March 6, 1898. The Peking correspondent of the "Times" says that Article 4 stipulates that if at any time the Chinese should form schemes for the development of Shan-tung for the execution of which it is necessary to obtain foreign capital, the Chinese Government, or whatever Chinese are interested shall, in the first place, apply to German capitalists; also before approaching the manufacturers of any other Power, application must first be made to German manufacturers for the necessary machinery and materials, and the Chinese shall only be permitted to obtain money and materials from sources other than German after German capitalists and manufacturers have declined to undertake the business. Such, adds the correspondent, is the approved German method for maintaining the open door in Shan-tung.

The Chinese Foreign Office understands that the recent murders on the Tongking-Kwang-si border were committed in French territory. An edict issued to-day corrects the former announcement in this sense that only one of the murdered persons was a French officer, the other being an Annamite.

Mrs. Conger, the wife of the United States Minister on the 20th of March entertained eleven princesses and court ladies at luncheon. She was assisted by several ladies of the American Legation and by one from each of the four American missions acting as interpreters. The entertainment is unprecedented owing to the exclusiveness hitherto observed by the Chinese. The Empress-Dowager sent greetings, expressing the hope that the good relations thus established will continue unbroken.

The Provisional Government of Tientsin has succeeded in exposing the whole system of river robbery to which imports of merchandise in China had been for some time subjected. The chief instigator, a wealthy compradore, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a fine.

It has been decided that the Chinese will pay over the indemnity in equal shares to the five leading Shanghai banks, which will hold the money to the order of the International Commission.

A TRICK THAT WAS VAIN.

A story characteristic alike of Russian and Chinese methods of "diplomacy" is told by the Peking correspondent of the "Times." Last August, before the signature of the protocol, the Russian authorities (says the correspondent) seized the immense salt heaps, belonging to private owners, and worth a quarter of a million sterling on the sea coast near Tang-ku; but when in January they endeavoured to sell them, Yuan Shih kai intervened, threatening with punishment any Chinese who dared to purchase. Consequently none of the salt was sold. To escape from an untenable position, M. Lessar, the Russian Minister, recently went to Prince Ching and offered, as a characteristic mark of Russian friendliness to China, to restore the salt without compensation. He only asked in return that Prince Ching should write him a letter as president of the Foreign Office undertaking that China should not engage any foreigner for employment either with the northern Chinese navy or in its administration. Prince Ching, without consulting Yuan Shih-kai, feebly assented, and last week sent M. Lessar the written promise required. It is impossible (adds the correspondent) for Yuan Shih-kai to be bound by such an undertaking, which is beyond Ching's power to grant.

The native Press, discussing the disposition of the money which the United States refunded to China through Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister in Washington, states that a prominent censor has memorialised the Throne, asserting that Wu Ting-fang reserved 80,000 dollars of the sum paid to him ostensibly for the purpose of repairing the Legation, and forwarded the balance to the Empress. He demands Wu Ting fang's recall and punishment. The papers criticise the failure to deposit the funds in question in the public Treasury, and censure the Empress-Dowager and Wu-Ting-fang.

Some Chinese recently threw a stone at Baroness Romani-Avezzana, wife of the Secretary of the Italian Legation, in the street. The Empress-Dowager has issued an Edict sternly admonishing her subjects against insulting foreigners.

The Shanghai River Conservancy Board has now been formed except as regards one member, the Chinese representative. The seats of the elective and official members are distributed among the different nationalities as follows:—British, five; American, Japanese, and French, two each; Chinese Danish, Belgian, and German one each.

The commercial treaty negotiations are at a standstill, no meeting on the subject having been held for a month.

HIGH COURT.—April 8.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Russell.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

53-99—Ardeshir H D and Co—The New Great Eastern S and W Co, vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and another—Thakurdas and Co—Part heard.
28-02—Payne G S and M—Tejpal Jadoo and others vs S Lakhmichand and others—Tyabjee D and Co.
611-01—Pestonji R and K—Jilabai widow vs Canji Goculdas—Crawford B and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling.
Summary suit to be heard in Chambers.

144- 2—Crawford B and Co—James Pearson vs F M Stephens and other.

Matrimonial suit for decree absolute.

457-01—Captain and V—Flowrence Maria Hall vs Henry Edward Hall.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Commercial Cause.

51-02—Crawford B and Co—Forbes Forbes and Co vs Jamnadas Hurjeyal and others—Payne G S and M—(For postponement).

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

871-00—Smetham B and N—Maneck ai widow vs Ardeshir Hormusjee Tadiwala—Kanga and P.
2399-366-01—Chalis M and N—Balkrishna Ramkrishna Chose vs the Oriental Life Assurance Co, Ld—Ardeshir H D and C.
431-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—The Oriental Govt Security Life Assurance Co Ld vs Lakhmidas Khimjee Vasu and another—Mulla and M.
667-00—Payne G S and M—Hajee Isaf Mahomed Suleman vs W G Hale—Crawford B and Co.
554-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Rijibai widow vs Meghjee Lukhmidas—Edgelow G and W.
555-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Rijibai widow vs Meghjee Lukhmidas—Edgelow G and W.
840-01—Thakurdas and Co—Hajee Saboo Sidick vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ismail Noormahomed—Unwala and P.
133-93—Payne G S and M—Hafizabai widow vs Kazi Abdul Kurim &c—Little and Co and P G S and M,

For further directions on Commissioners separate report.

180-97—Shamrao and M—Bai Bibi bai widow vs Ismail Mahomed and others—M and R and H M and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

437-00—Little and Co—Gokaldas Haridas and another vs Mathuradas Thakersi and another—Mulla and M—Part heard.
815 00—Mulla and M—Ahmed bin Esmail vs Ibrahimchand—Edgelow G and W.
757-01—Smetham B and M—D D Nackwa and other vs Dewichund Sawajee—In person.
198-01—Muljee C and V—Rao Bahadur Dr Crishnarao Vishwanath Dhurandhur vs Rukhmabai Abas Angoolibai widow and other—CL and O and M J and H
662-00—D D Romer—Kashinath Jewan Gamand and other vs Jeewan Mangalia Gawand another—H M and M (for postponement.)
883-00—Mantre and B Pandhrinath Balcrishna—Santaram Balcrishna and other vs Little and Co and M and B
237-97—Thakurdas and Co—Goolraj Doongersey vs Doongharsey Gododia—H M and M.
328-98—Matubhai J and M—Jaikisondas Gungadas vs Runchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.
889-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and others vs The Aurungabad S and M Co M J and N and H.

BOGUS DELEGATES IN AMERICA.

DEMOCRATS SUPPORT THE BOERS.

Brussels, March 18.—Messrs. Wessels and Wolmarans, who are at present in America, intimate their intention to be back in Europe about the beginning of next month. Dr. Mueller, who acted on behalf of the Orange Free State, and who was specially charged to look after and reorganise the financial part of the Boer propaganda in America, will probably return with them. On the whole the delegates express themselves as fairly satisfied with the results hitherto obtained, giving it as their opinion that they found matters in a better condition than they expected when they went across. It is now freely acknowledged in Boer circles, that before their departure the situation of the Boer propaganda in America was more or less confused. A large number of irresponsible persons were acting as Boer propagandists all over the country, lecturing and holding meetings, the receipts going largely to payment of personal expenses. This state of affairs will now, under the new organisation, come to an end. The Boer delegates have undertaken to send to America qualified persons, known to themselves, to carry on the propaganda.

Some importance is attached to the report that a Democratic caucus will be called for the 19th inst. to formulate the policy of the Democratic party in reference to the Boer War, and it is hoped in Boer circles that a resolution favourable to the Boers will be carried at that meeting binding the future policy of the Democrats.

PRINCE HENRY'S RETURN.

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF HIS TOUR.

Cherbourg, March 17.—The Deutschland with Prince Henry of Prussia on board, will reach Cuxhaven to-morrow, having left Cherbourg this evening. While at Plymouth, Prince Henry received from the Emperor a letter inviting him and his entire party to a dinner on board the battleship Kaiser Wilhelm der Zweite at Cuxhaven to-morrow evening. In the same letter His Majesty informed the Prince that he himself on board the Kaiser Wilhelm der Zweite would meet the Deutschland off Cuxhaven and escort her to the dock. There a naval guard of honour would be drawn up and Prince Henry and his suite would be transferred to the battleship, which would proceed between a double row of warships firing salutes through the Kiel Canal to Prince Henry's house. His Royal Highness was greatly delighted on being apprised of these honours in store for him, the Prince and his suite interpreting the arrangements made by the Emperor as an expression of his complete satisfaction with the success of the American trip.

Prince Henry was so thoroughly tired when he came on board the Deutschland at New York that he slept almost continuously for two days and nights, apart from the time allotted to meals and some short walks on the bridge. His Royal Highness remarked that he had never worked so hard in his life, had never changed his uniform so many times in a day nor faced such a succession of situations requiring alertness and a certain amount of initiative on his part and not merely a formal behaviour and the mechanical execution of a routine programme. In conversation with his suite the Prince has alluded to many things connected with the trip, and has mentioned more frequently than anything else that not a single unpleasant incident occurred all the time. Ideas, scenes, and impressions, he remarked, had crowded upon him too rapidly for their proper appreciation at the moment perhaps, but he had accumulated material enough to think about for months to come.

When one of his party inquired what had impressed him most, Prince Henry replied that what had been his most continuous impression, and would probably be always one of his most vivid memories, was the sight of the great, orderly good-humoured crowds—the crowds out of doors and indoors, the faces of men and women, with here and there a powerful or beautiful or spiritual face.

The reports that Prince Henry would, in future, occupy a different position in Germany, and live in Berlin instead of leading an active sea life are unfounded. His Royal Highness will hoist his flag on his arrival at Kiel, and will at once resume the training of his squadron. He will also take a squadron to England in June for the Coronation review.—Reuter.

Brunsbuettel, March 18.—The Emperor William left here on board the battleship Kaiser Wilhelm II. for Cuxhaven at a quarter past eight this morning in order to meet Prince Henry on his return from America.—Reuter.

Prince Henry of Prussia has reached Germany after his visit to the United States. Cuxhaven was reached on Tuesday afternoon. The Deutschland was signalled from a distance by wireless telegraphy. The Kaiser, who was on the Kaiser Wilhelm, replied through the same medium welcoming his brother.

At six o'clock the Deutschland moored at the quay, the Prince landed at once, and there was a hearty and affectionate meeting between him and the Kaiser. The brothers then inspected the guard of honour, the band playing and the crowd cheering the while. The Hamburg burgomasters and the directors of the Hamburg line were presented to the Kaiser and Prince. The Royal party then boarded the Kaiser Wilhelm, and at half-past seven, amid further salutes, departed through the Kiel Canal for Kiel Harbour.

A COLONEL SHOT BY HIS WIFE.

Considerable sensation has been created in military circles in France by the news that Colonel Natrince, of the Gendarmerie, who retired about eight years ago, and has since been living on his estate of Le Pin Neuf, in the neighbourhood of Hyeres, was murdered by his wife on Thursday afternoon. According to the accounts which have reached Paris, the gallant officer, who for some time held an important post at the War Office, and was highly esteemed, was seated in an armchair reading a newspaper, when the lady, who had taken a large revolver from the stock of arms which he possessed, approached and fired point-blank at him. The bullet lodged in the region of the heart, and death followed a moment later. Madame Natrince then walked out of the house, and going up to a labourer told him what she had done and asked him to inform the Gendarmerie of the murder.

It appears that the couple had been for some time on unfriendly terms and that application for a divorce had even been made about four months ago. Owing, however, to the remonstrances of friends, the idea was abandoned. It was then arranged that they should both continue to live at Le Pin Neuf, but should occupy separate apartments. There is a great deal of speculation as to the reason which induced Madame Natrince, who is about fifty-five years of age, to kill her husband. The most plausible theory (says the "Telegraph's" correspondent) is that her mind may have become unhinged, as it seems that her eccentric behaviour had attracted notice for some time past. Thus, she often dressed in male costume and went off on long shooting expeditions in the neighbouring woods. As for her husband, he would appear to have been engrossed for years by his agricultural labours, in which he was assisted by their son, who is now twenty.

Questioned by the judicial authorities, Madame Natrince implored them to pity her and her children. She declared that the life she had been leading had been simply awful, and that only yesterday morning her husband had threatened to kill her and their daughter. She was haunted by this menace, and after luncheon she went to him. The colonel was seated in his armchair before the fire. She reminded him of his threat, and then she fired. He died without uttering a cry. Then she went to her room, told her daughter what she had done, and sent servants to inform the authorities. "He has paid his debt," she concluded, "and I am ready to pay mine to society."

TELL-TALE SLEEP TALK.

The case of Kingscote v. Kingscote and Anderson, which came before Sir Francis Jeune in the Divorce Court on March 20, was the petition of Captain Randolph Albert Kingscote, R.E., for a dissolution of his marriage with his wife on the ground of her adultery with Captain Anderson, also of his Majesty's Army. Mr. Priestly, who appeared for the petitioner, stated that the parties were married on July 16, 1890, and there was no issue of the marriage. Shortly after his marriage he and his wife went to India, where the husband was stationed, the wife returning on visits to England from time to time. About 1892, Mrs. Kingscote happened to mention to her husband that she had met Captain Anderson. This, said counsel, had no bearing on the case, but it was only to show how long the acquaintance had lasted. In 1901, while stationed at Devonport, Captain Kingscote was introduced to Captain Anderson, and became on friendly terms with him. In December last, while on a visit to Ireland, the respondent, under the influence of an overdose of sleeping draught, muttered in her sleep certain things which roused his suspicions and he resolved to put an end to the acquaintanceship with Captain Anderson. Ultimately Mrs. Kingscote admitted that she had stayed with Captain Anderson at the Euston Hotel London, and on that the petitioner determined to get rid of her.

Evidence was called, and his lordship granted a decree "nisi" with costs.

MUTINY IN RUSSIA.

SOLDIERS REFUSE TO SHOOT DOWN RIOTERS.

St. Petersburg, March 19. A strike recently broke out at Tula among the workmen engaged in the Government arms factory.

According to a report received here, which it is at present impossible to verify, disturbances arose, and the troops fired on the strikers with blank cartridge. As this did not intimidate them, the officer in command gave orders to fire with ball cartridge.

A sergeant-major, however, refused to carry out the order. The officer, thereupon, threatened him with death, but the soldiers took the part of the sergeant, and attacked the officer with their bayonets. It is stated that he has since succumbed to his wounds. Labour disturbances have also occurred at Ekaterinoslav.

The Polytechnic at Kieff, which has been shut since February 4, of this year, will remain closed until the end of the present scholastic year on account of the unruly behaviour of the students.

St. Petersburg (via Eydtkuhnen), Wednesday, March 19. Last evening the students organised another disorderly demonstration at the University, despite the fact that the building was strongly guarded by armed police and soldiers. As they followed this up by raising seditious cries they were forcibly dispersed. It is stated that several students were killed by sabre slashes, while about sixty others were more or less seriously wounded in last Sunday's rioting. This shedding of blood has had the effect of exasperating the agitators and strengthening the agitation, while it has inflamed popular passions against the police.

The Grand Duke Boris Vladimirovitch on leaving India will visit Singapore and Siam.

A SORT OF MARTIAL LAW.

The martial law regime at the Cape was the subject of a discussion in the House of Lords, on March 19, Lord Spencer asked if there was at present any armed resistance in Cape Colony and Natal which would justify the continued suspension of the ordinary courts of justice. He moved for complete returns as to the trials by courts-martial.

The Lord Chancellor, in reply, stated that if Lord Spencer had confined his request to points arising out of sentences of death or penal servitude, the Government would have been glad to have given the return asked for. The Chancellor referred to Lord Rosebery's Chesterfield speech, in which he had criticised his (Lord Halsbury's) reference to the war as being "a sort of war," and he added that Lord Rosebery's attitude was that martial law had not been declared sufficiently early.

Lord Rosebery asked if a "sort of war" was a state of war that justified martial law. Either there was a war that justified martial law or there was not a war, and martial law was not justified. Were they to suppose that what was going on in South Africa was only a "sort" of martial law? The answer of the Lord Chancellor, said his Lordship, was insufficient. If an Opposition were told that they were unpatriotic if they spoke, if in a low and humble voice they asked for information on subjects in which every British subject was interested, they were told that they hampered the hands of the Government and were acting the part of bad citizens, that such an argument struck at the root of the existence of the House. In that case they had better adjourn until a Bill came up from the other House.

Lord Salisbury observed that the whole object of suspending the liberties of any persons in Cape Colony was to make it more possible and more easy to suppress the efforts made by the King's enemies against such persons and to restore the ordinary course of peace and wellbeing in the Colony. He regretted that the word martial law had been so much used, as it was much more simple to talk of war power. They acknowledged it as supreme in order that they might be able to restore peace; but until that object was attained they ought not to permit those who were fighting the battle of the enemy to bring out any facts which might be injurious to the Government of the King, and which might foster and favour the cause of the King's enemies. There had been no previous occasions like this. They were thrown back on the rights which every Government had to defend its own existence, and those rights now and in the future they would confidently uphold.

The motion was negatived without a division.

DELAREY AND HIS PRISONERS.

Several statements have been made as to the treatment meted out by General Delarey to his prisoners, and there seems to be general agreement that he is considerate and friendly. This is confirmed by a story told in the "Daily News," concerning a captain of the "Fighting Fifth," who fell into Delarey's hands, on December 13, 1900, when, in conjunction with Commandant Beyers, he surprised General Clements at Nooitgedacht, and defeated him with heavy loss. After the engagement, Delarey, addressing the Captain in friendly tone, said: "Our day to-day, Captain, yours to-morrow," He then gave an order that the prisoners should be removed to a neighbouring mill, and offered the Captain his own pony that he might ride there. The offer was accepted, but, on mounting, the officer found himself in the position of being an armed man again, for Delarey's rifle was resting in the stirrup-cup "Perhaps you had better take this, General," he said, handing the weapon to Delarey, who laughingly replied that perhaps he had. He then said—"But I must have those glasses, Captain," indicating a pair of field-glasses which his prisoner was carrying. The latter, however, begged to be allowed to retain these, as he particularly prised them. "I am very sorry Captain" was the reply. But I must have them. But I will tell you what I will do. As soon as this (the war) is over, I will send them to you or their value"—and the Captain still believes that he will keep his word.

ALARMING DOCK FIRE IN NEW YORK.

A BRITISH STEAMER BURNED.

New York March 19.—During last night an alarming fire broke out at the pier of the Phoenix Line at Hoboken, and spread with appalling rapidity.

As in the case of most of the New York piers and docks, the structures are of wood, but in the case of the Phoenix the inflammable nature of the pier was greatly increased by the quantity of oil standing on the wharves and in small craft moored alongside.

When the fire broke out the steamship British Queen, of Liverpool belonging to the British Shipowners' Company, Limited, a fine vessel of 4,338 tons register was moored alongside the pier. It was impossible to get her away, and she was soon enveloped in flames.

A number of oil-laden barges were also in the dock. These caught fire and burned fiercely. Some of them drifted across the river and floating down the stream were a source of danger to all the New York piers lower down. The fireboats, however, by their vigilance, prevented these dangerous craft from carrying the conflagration to other districts.

The Barber Line pier, which adjoins that of the Phoenix also caught alight but the damage there is only slight, the firemen speedily obtaining control of the flames. A number of steamers which were moored close by were pulled out into the river and anchored in safety. Amongst those saved were the Norwegian steamer Norge, the Rotterdam steamer Maasdam, a Harland and Woolf built boat belonging to the Holland-America Line, and the London steamer Heathburn belonging to the Heathburn Steamship Company, a ship of 4,235 tons. These are all unharmed, or if they have sustained any damage it is of a very slight character.

It is feared that there has been some loss of life, but it is impossible to ascertain definitely. The damage to property, it is said, will exceed a million dollars.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive Commander A. J. G. Piffard arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Karachi with 7th Bombay Pioneers on board. Consisting of 6 officers 788 non-commissioned officers Men, 89 followers, 8 women, and 9 children. The names of the officers are as follows:—Major P. J. H. Aplin, Captains H. P. Keen, and S. A. Dilme-Radcliffe, Lieuts R. D. Majoribanks and P. Ashfield and Captain E. F. Baime I. M. S. The troops will be landed to-day at the Sassoon Dock and will be despatched to Kirkee.

The calendar for this year, 1902, has not been repeated since the year 1834, a period of 68 years, inasmuch as Easter Sunday falls on the 30th March, and rules all other moveable feasts and festivals accordingly. This will not happen again until the year 1975, another period of 73 years so that persons born on any of the moveable festivals or feasts since 1834 have not had a birthday on such festival or feast until this year, 1902: i. e., a person born on March 28, in any year since 1834 has not had a birthday on Good Friday until this year; and it may also specially interest the clergy of the Church of England to be reminded that few (if any) living to-day, have ever before conducted the services of the Church in the same order as they are doing this year.

Nearly 3,000 German doctors have signed a petition to the Reichstag asking that the burning of the bodies of persons who die of contagious disease should be made obligatory. The petitioners say that while it cannot be maintained that a well-managed cemetery constitutes any danger to the public health, the complete annihilation of such bodies by fire would secure a much greater degree of safety. It is urged that the State should not stop half-way, but by granting the petition confer upon the population the largest possible degree of protection.

There has been some correspondence in the Melbourne "Argus" on the subject of school-teachers in the Government schools who devote part of their time to other businesses. In one district a schoolmaster runs two farms, and, according to a correspondent of the paper named, is to be seen early and late at the railway station trucking produce. Another teacher kept a vegetable stall in the town market, another runs a factory, and "keeps his wife running round the country as commercial traveller." It is asked whether any man after three hours' work in the morning on a farm can be in a fit state to teach young children, and protest is made—not unreasonably, we think—on behalf of other farmers and tradesmen who regard themselves as at a great disadvantage.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India* April 4.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr L Davidson, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establt, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner of Coorg during the absence on leave of Mr G F Meiklejohn or until further orders.

Major E B Burton, 17th Bengal Lancers, is appointed to officiate as Commandant and Dist Supt of Police, Port Blair, during the absence of Capt L B Watson on leave, or until further orders.

Major A R S Anderson, M B, I M S (Bengal), Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair, is granted privilege leave for three months, with furlough out of India for one year in continuation with effect from the 9th April.

Lieut W J Long, I M S, Medical Officer in charge of the Detachment of Native Infantry and Station Hospital at Port Blair, is appointed to take charge of the current duties of the Senior Medial Officer, Port Blair, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 9th April and until further orders.

The Hon'ble Mr Justice Rampini, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted furlough, with effect from the 10th April 1902, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, to the 4th Sept.

Corrigendum—In Home Dept Notification No 522, dated the 27th March 1902, appointing Mr A M B Irwin, I C S, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court of Lower Burma during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble Mr A R Birks, for Commissioner in Upper Burma read Commissioner in Lower Burma.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884 (XVIII of 1884), as amended by Act XIX of 1895, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Chief Court, Punjab, during the absence on special leave of the Hon'ble Mr R L Harris, or until further orders:—The Hon'ble Mr A Kensington, I C S, officiating first temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, to officiate as a Judge of that Court; The Hon'ble Mr D C Johnstone, I C S, officiating second temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, to officiate as first temporary Additional Judge of that Court; and Mr H A B Rattigan, Barrister-at-Law, Legal Remembrancer, Punjab, to officiate as second temporary Additional Judge of Chief Court.

The services of the Rev G J Chree, Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Bengal Establt, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The services of Mr C A Radice, I C S, member of the Industrial Schools Committee, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the 16th March 1902.

Mr. H W Orange is appointed to be Director Genl of Education in India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of H M's Govt the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Dr E F Underwood, as Consul for Liberia at Bombay.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sec 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXVI of 1881), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W M Gerrard to be a notary public under that Act and to exercise his functions as such within the limits of the said station.

Lieut-Col C Herbert, I S C, a Resident of the 2nd class and Resident at Gwalior, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty nine days, with effect from 15th April, 1902, and is also granted furlough for three months and one day, under Articles 251-A and 310 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

Major C H Pritchard, I S C, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, is appointed, on termination of his temporary special duty, to officiate temporarily as a Resident of the 2nd class and as Resident at Gwalior, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on combined privilege leave and furlough of Lieut-Col C. Herbert, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel C. H. Scott, C B., Royal Artillery, to be Director-General of Ordnance in India, with the temporary rank of Major-General with effect from the 23rd March 1902, vice Colonel W M Campbell Royal Artillery.

Captain W B Spalding, Royal Artillery, to officiate as an Ordnance Officer 4th class, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 17th March 1902.

The following direct appointments are made, with effect from date of joining, 17th:—(The Loyal) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, Mansu Ali Khan to be jemadar on probation, to fill an existing vacancy; 16th Bombay Infantry. Mirza Sikandar Beg to be jemadar, on probation to fill an existing vacancy.

REWARDS.

The Gov-Gen in Council is pleased to announce that H M's Govt have sanctioned the issue of a gratuity to all officers, non-commissioned officers and men, including Imperial Service Troops, who embarked from India for China under the command of Lieu-Gen Sir Alfred Gaselee, K. C. B., and were engaged in the recent operations between the 10th June 1900 and the 21st July 1901.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. R. Wilson, offg Officer in charge of the Records of the Govt of India, and exofficio Asst Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept will have charge of that portion of the Public Works Dept which is in Calcutta during the absence of the Govt of India at Simla.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCES, BOMBAY.

Office of the Depy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command,
Poona, 4th April 1902.

The Lieut Genl Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Capt T X Britton 10th Bo L I, 2nd Class Station, staff Officer Deesa, is transferred in the same capacity to Ahmednagar vice Capt C F Sartorius, 19th Bo Infy, proceeding on leave, private affairs, out of India.

Capt G M Rolland, 1st Bo Grenadiers, to be Station Staff Officer, 2nd Class, at Deesa, vice Capt C F Sartorius, who vacates on proceeding on leave, and vice Capt T X Britton, transferred to Ahmednagar.

1st Battn West Yorkshire Regt—Lieut R Isacke to be Acting Paymaster, with effect from 26th March, vice Capt A A Spencer vacated.

The following appointments and postings have been ordered:—Major F Vans Agnew, from Depy Asst Adjt Genl, R A, Madras Command, to No 82 Co late No 25, Eastern Divn, R G A; Major F Potts, from 60th Batty, R F A, to 33rd Batty, R F A; Capt G R M Church, from Unposted List Offi, Station Staff Officer, Nusseerabad, to No 80 Co late No 26, Western Divn, R G A; Capt H G Carr from No 60 Co late No 6, Western Divn, R G A, to No 61 Co late No 29, Southern Divn, R G A; Lieut J E H Ford, from 62nd Batty, R F A, to West Africa Frontier Force; Lieut L T Raikes, from 106th Batty, R F A, to 41st Batty, R F A; Lieut F M Murray, from 35th Batty, R F A, to 33rd Batty, R F A; and Lieut F G Bailey, from 75th Batty, R F A, to B Batty, R H A.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave, out of India, for six months, on medical certificate, under Article 724, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I;—Capt R A Booth, Dublin Fusiliers, Adjt, Poona Rifles Corps.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—Royal Field Artillery—Major H Montgomery Campbell, 40th Batty, out of India, for six months, on medical certificate; Capt L C L Oldfield, 32nd Batty, out of India, for six months, on private affairs; Capt A R Birley, 47th Batty, out of India, for six months, on private affairs; Lieut H M Normanell, 47th Batty, out of India, for three months, on private affairs; 2nd Lieut K L Bain, 3rd Batty out of India up to 21st March 1902, granted by the War Office in extension of the leave granted to him in Bombay Command Order No. 551 of 23rd Aug 1901.

Royal Garrison Artillery—Lieut R O Latham, No. 39 Co (late No. 9, Eastern Div) out of India, for six months, on private affairs; 2nd Lieut H B Bateman, No. 45 Co (late No. 11, Western Divn) out of India, for 1½ months on private affairs.

Oxfordshire Lt Infy (2nd Battn)—Capt C O Chichester, out of India, for six months, on private affairs.

Shropshire Lt Infy (1st Battn)—Capt H L Smyth, out of India, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

The leave granted to 2nd Lieut F G Bailey, 75th Batty, R F A, in Bombay Command Order, No. 192 of the 27th March 1902, is hereby cancelled.

The leave to Major R M Betham notified in Bombay Command Order No 180 of 1902, will have effect from 25th March to 22nd June 1902, and not as previously stated.

DEATH OF A BOY AT THANA.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A PARSEE.

Yesterday, Mr. Kavasji Sorabji Hormasji Batliwalla appeared before Mr. Damoder Sitaram, First Class Magistrate, Thana, to answer a charge of causing the death of a Kathi boy, named Kanu Dosa, aged about seventeen, by a rash and negligent act.

The Government Pleader appeared to prosecute, while Mr. K. E. Ghamut, and Mr. P. S. Batliwalla, barristers-at-law, defended the accused.

It appears that on the 27th ultimo, at Varsowa, accused, in the course of an altercation with the lad, gave him a push with his umbrella with the result that the lad fell down and died in a short time. Dr. Dadina who held a post mortem examination of the body, was of opinion that deceased had an abnormally large spleen, which might have been ruptured by the fall.

Mr. Maneckshah B. Tarporawlla of the Bandora Police. He said that he proceeded to Versowa to hold a "punch" on view of the body of the lad Kanoo. The lad was lying dead on the ground at a distance of about a hundred feet from the compound of accused. From enquiries he found that the deceased was employed as a coolie in the service of a Parsee contractor.

Further enquiry was then adjourned till Friday next.

THE REBELLION IN KWANG-SI.

TWO FRENCH OFFICERS REPORTED KILLED.

Peking, March 20.—The French Legation says it has received no confirmation of the killing of two French officers on the border of Kwangsi, which was mentioned in an Imperial edict issued yesterday. It is not known whether this report is in any way identical with that which was received by the French Legation some ten days ago, stating that a French officer had been killed by the Kwang-si rebels near the Tong-king border.—Reuter.

CITY CAPTURED: MANDARINS KILLED.

Hongkong, March 19.—According to advices from Kwang-si the rebellion is gaining fresh impetus, and spreading rapidly in the three provinces of Kwangsi, Kwangtung, and Yunnan.

General Ma was sent from Canton, and engaged the rebels at Fangcheng. The battle lasted two days, after which General Ma was forced to retreat. The rebels captured Fangcheng and established their head-quarters there. They killed or captured all the mandarins and looted the town.—Reuters.

The late Mr. P. N. Jog, a Theosophist of Amraoti, has bequeathed to the Theosophical Society, the sum of Rs. 16,000 in cash.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, March 21.

Court etiquette and Calvinism have been in conflict at The Hague. The trouble arose through the invitation of the Misses Kuyper, the Prime Minister's daughters, to the first Court ball of the season. Low-necked dresses are de regle at these entertainments, but the ladies considered that to wear such dresses would be inconsistent with their religious principles. They therefore applied for a dispensation, but received a curt reply from the Mistress of the Ceremonies to the effect that there appeared to be no valid reason for any alteration in the time-honoured customs of the Dutch Court. Then Dr. Kuyper himself made direct representations to Queen Wilhelmina, with the result that a compromise was arranged. The Misses Kuyper are to stay away from the ball, but are to take tea with their sovereign in high-necked dresses on the afternoon of the day appointed for the dance.

The humorist of the East Anglian dinner at the National Liberal Club last night was Mr. J. A. Peace, M.P., who, towards the close of a somewhat prolonged display of speech-making capacity, contributed to the gaiety of the evening a description of the characteristics of the people, among whom are included his new constituents. Among these was their obedience to the command to multiply and replenish the earth; and it appeared from the hon. member's repertory of anecdote that it was to an East Anglian's ingenuity that we owe the story (perhaps not new, but welcome as a relief to a surfeit of political oratory) of the naming of the twins.

This ingenuity was thrice called upon in similar trying circumstances. On the first occasion, after taking the precaution to learn the sex of the two children, the East Anglian father commanded them to be named Peter and Re-Peter. A second gift of twins being of the feminine gender, he said "Call one Kate and the other Dupli-Kate." On a third surprise of the same kind boys were again announced. To them he gave the names of Max and Cli-Max. These stories were given in response to a toast proposed by Mr. Arthur Spurgeon.

The Garden of Albert-square, Ratcliff, will next Saturday be dedicated to "the use and enjoyment of the people of London for ever." It is small in extent, and is situated in Commercial-road, about half-way between Whitechapel and the junction of the East and West India-roads. It occupies part of the site which in Ratcliff's rural days, at the beginning of last century, was known as Hangman's Acre. In earlier times, Mr. Gomme tells us, the hamlet of Ratcliff was known as Le Redeclyve or Le Redclyf, probably from the reddish colour of the low cliff which used to overhang the river at that spot. In its origin it was probably a place of residence for sailors. It was from Ratcliff in 1553 that Sir Hugh Willoughby started on his fatal attempt to discover the North-East passage.

In connexion with the death of M. Quellien, the Breton enthusiast and poet, the Temps publishes some reminiscences concerning famous natives of Brittany. Some twenty years ago, it seems, the rage for dining occasionally with compatriots of the same province was as great in Paris as in London, where men of Kent, Devon, Yorkshire, and other counties—to say nothing of the Scots—must needs dine together at least once a year, in order to avoid home-sickness by feasting on the special plats of their native heath. Quellien, with his passion for all things, Breton, of course instituted a dinner of "compatriots," where hydromel was drunk instead of champagne at dessert, and where a toast was followed by such music as the native binion can produce. Not that there were many toasts, for, as poor guileless Quellien would say, "Bretons are no baddlers. Only, when they do speak—think of M. Waldeck-Rousseau!—they speak better than any one else."

Ernest Renan, who, was deeply attached to Quellien, and went wherever Quellien told him to go," used to preside at these dinners, and agreed, with an indulgent smile, to all the projected Celtic festival-& revivals of old Breton customs which the eccentric bard was never tired of discussing at these festivities, were always held near the Montparnasse Station in order that the dinners might hear the whistling of the trains as they left Paris for the land of the yellow broom and the pearly mistletoe on the North Coast. Renan, it is said, considered Quellien somewhat in the light of a son and successor of the ancient Druids, and remained poor Quellien's friend to the end of his life.

Sarah Bernhardt is angry with Catulle Mendes, the playwright, and the "Literary World" publishes some extracts from the correspondence which has passed between the parties. The trouble arose over a play. "Dear and beloved poet," the actress telegraphed some time ago, "I should like to know before mapping out my season, whether I have a chance of acting your drama." "Despotic sovereign," replied the dramatist, "if you do me the priceless joy and honour of taking 'Teresa' for next season, please order by telegraph. 'Teresa' will belong to you.—Faithful adoration." "Darling friend," wired back the actress, "I thank you with heart overflowing tenderness and gratitude. I play 'Theodora' with your 'Teresa' to follow. Thousand joys." "Everything is settled, dear Teresa," again responded, the play was handed over, and fifty costumes were made for it. Then "the Divine Sarah" decided only to play it for one month. Mendes thereupon withdrew it, and a battle royal which is amusing Paris, began.

Mr. Gilbert Parker tells a Dickens Story in the "Traveller." It has been told before, but it will bear reprinting. About a year after Mr. Edward Bulwer Lytton Dickens had been elected to the Parliament of New South Wales, there was among the members in the Assembly a Labour member named Willis. He was an obstructionist—a stonewaller, as he was called there. One night he was talking 'against time.' Although Mr. Dickens had been in the House for a year he had never spoken. Suddenly he sprang to his feet. 'Mr. Speaker,' said he, 'I rise to a point of order.' The whole House gasped, and wondered what was coming. Mr. Dickens didn't have a point of order. He said, 'Mr. Speaker, I am loath to quote my distinguished father in the House, but there's one phrase from "David Copperfield" which is a household word wherever the English language is spoken. It is "Barkis is willin'." I should like to paraphrase that to-night and say, "Willis is barkin'."' And he sat down."

Clifford's Inn, which the Court of Appeal decided is not the private property of the members, is one of the last of the ancient Inns of Chancery, which at one time served as preparatory schools for the Inns of Court. It derives its name from the Clifford family, to whom it formerly belonged, and by whom it was leased to a body of law students as long ago as 1344. In the little hall Sir Matthew Hale and the Commissioners sat to determine the many boundary disputes which followed the great fire. A curious custom was observed in the Hall in the days when the "Principal and Rulers" of the Inn dined there. Instead of saying grace, the Principal took up four loaves, placed upon the table in the form of a cross, and threw them upon the table three times. The loaves were then passed in silence to the end of the table, and given to four poor women waiting in the lobby to receive them.

The Globe Theatre have closed its doors for ever. As a playhouse it has enjoyed a "life" of about forty five years. "Shakespeare's Globe," of course, was situate on the other side of the river, and is therefore in no way to be confounded (save as regards its title) with the comparatively modern theatre in Newcastle-street, Strand, which has been condemned by the London County Council authorities. The Globe will be remembered chiefly as the temporary home of two of our leading comedians, John Hare and Mr. W. S. Penley. Apart from a number of striking successes, the Globe has experienced a life of strange fluctuations. For a time it reverted to comic opera, then back again to plays of a more strenuous type.

The late Dr. Rieu, Professor of Arabic at the University of Cambridge, was one of the most learned Oriental scholars of the day. The greater part of his work was done at the British Museum, where for upwards of twenty years he filled the post of keeper of the Department of Oriental Manuscripts. It was during his keepership that the notorious Schapira forgery of a manuscript of one of the Gospels was exposed. Dr. Rieu edited most of the catalogues of Persian, Arabic, and Ethiopic manuscripts issued by the British Museum.

The special Chinese Envoy to England to attend the coronation of King Edward is the eldest son of Prince Ching, twenty-five years of age, who will succeed to his father's rank of a prince. He is of the same generation as the Emperor, Prince Tuan, and Prince Chun. He began the study of English a few years ago, at the time the Emperor received lessons. He is, like his father, a mild, inoffensive person, but is probably as strong as any of the present Chinese nobility. There was talk for some months of sending Prince Su, who is one of the eight hereditary iron capped Princes, and one of promise and energy, but his ability made it necessary to retain him in Pekin.

Soon after the recent return of the Chinese Court to Pekin the Palace was the scene of an unusual performance—that of weighing out its wealth of gold "bars" and "silver shoes" which remained hidden and untouched during the foreign occupation. This wealth at the time of the siege, it seems, according to the "North China Herald," was moved from the west side of the Palace grounds to the east side where the Eastern Empress-Dowager used to live. This section was kept closed to sight seers by order of the military commanders. It is reported that the Empress-Dowager has upwards of twenty million taels of silver and gold. At her last birthday she received valuable presents which are calculated as worth over one million taels. No wonder she was glad to get back to Pekin.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

"Conscription" is a word we do not like, and "compulsory" service is not much better; but when national obligations must be met, then "obligatory" military service seems preferable. But, however expressed, the principle of universal service in the United Kingdom seems to be not only no nearer, but rather farther off than ever. Some speakers in Parliament welcomed Mr. Brodrick's new proposals for this very reason and yet it remains to be seen wether or not we shall long continue to pride ourselves upon our exemption from this form of taxation. Looking at the matter politically, it is unlikely in any case that a so-called Conservative Ministry would introduce obligatory service; rather should we expect it to find acceptance with Radicals in their disregard of persons and their pronounced proclivities for equality. It is absurd therefore to say that the present Government is playing up for conscription, and that with that object the volunteer force is to be sacrificed by being squeezed out of existence. That is nonsense. The present Government has not yet exhausted its efforts to maintain voluntrry enlistment even at heavy expense to the country or by concessions to the volunteers. It is the economical Opposition, to whom Mr. Brodrick referred in his speech, who will probably make short work of inflated Estimates if they come into power, and then the Gordian knot will be cut veritably by the sword, by making the army tax to be paid in person instead of money.

The necessity of separating Barrack duties from those of Suppy and Transport is now admitted. The war has brought clearly home to all now desirable it is for the supply and Transport to be unhampered. The Barrack section is purely a garrison branch of the Army Service Corps. One of the main objects of the Army Corps scheme is, Mr. Brodrick tells us, to ensure efficiency of system. This, however, cannot be secured without a thoroughly efficient Supply and Transport. Then why make these branches responsible for duties which are quite outside their province? A committee is sitting at the War Office just now toreport upon certain changes proposed to be made in the Barrack Services, controlled by the Royal Engineers. The opportunity might be taken advantage of for inquiring into those administered by the Army Service Corps. With the formation of six centres for the six home Army Corps, the creation of a properly organised Barrack Department should be facilitated. It seems to be quite practicable to establish such a department with a responsible officer at each centre, under a chief at Headquarters. The six officers could by a course of frequent and rigid inspections protect public interests, while the junior grades would afford employment to officers, and warrant officers, and non-commissioned officers. A. S. C., who had been retired. So far as officers are concerned there are many leaving the corps as lieutenant colonels at comparatively early ages. To these the prospect of employment in the new department would be regarded as a blessing

It is not probable that Delarey, the patriarchal Transvaal Boer—patriarchal, at all events, in appearance, though his mother, a lady who carries her eighty and odd years lightly, still lives and enjoys the hospitality which, in this most anomalous of wars, we dispense with lavish hand to the aunts and the sisters and the cousins of the men who, freed from domestic worries, are engaged in making hay of our troops in the field—it is not probable that Delarey is deeply read in military history, or has at any time been such a "thoughtful student" of the art of war as we so much desire the British officer shall be. Nevertheless, the strategical movements which immediately preceded the blow which the Boer general was able to deliver with so great effect on Lord Methuen's column on the 7th March resemble in a very striking degree the operations of Napoleon in the country between the Seine and the Marne in 1814. . . , . The whole attack appears to have been carried out in complete accordance with the principles laid down and inculcated in the recognised text-books on minor tactics. These, it may be presumed, Delarey has never studied, and therefore, the fact that not only did he fully appreciate the possibilities of the existing circumstances, but was able to turn them to the fullest account, are a striking demonstration of the inborn ableness of the Boer general.

The increase of pay granted to Mr. Thomas Atkins has, as was inevitable, been followed by the commencement of an agitation on behalf of his brethren afloat. The "Naval and Military Record" gives voice to the demand in a leading article. So far as the Marines are concerned it is not impossible that recruiting will be so affected that an equivalent increase will have to be given. But it is absurd to treat an essentially practical matter from a sentimental standpoint, and the mere fact that the sailor will not clear quite so much per diem in hard cash as the soldier, does not seem to carry us very far. The Navy affords a life's career for a man in a way the Army does not; there are pensions, and a good prospect of Dockyard service at the end of his sea-time. The pay of the private soldier has not been increased out of pure generosity, but simply because we could not in any other way get enough of him. Sailors will be treated in precisely the same way as will be policemen, postmen, and Dockyard "mateys." If we find the pay is not sufficient to attract the men we want, then it will doubtless be increased. To give increased pay out of mere sentimentality would be to enter upon the road to national bankruptcy.

The action of the Dockyard organ in first labelling the increase of Army pay without a corresponding increase in the Navy as an "injustice," and then covertly provoking sailors to a breach of discipline by inviting contributions to its columns is altogether to be deprecated. And it certainly fails to make out its case. No notice, for instance, is given to the fact that boys for the Navy are taken at fifteen years of age and kept for three years during their training period; no notice is taken of the great improvement in sailors' rations about to be introduced, which, having regard to "savings," wil obviate the expenditure of the 4d. and day messingl or a good part of it; nor is notice taken of the fac, that the soldier will have to attain to certain qualifications before he reaches his eighteenpence a day—qualifications which are paid for in the Navy already. There are, in fact, so many posts afloat carrying with them additional pay that to state an A.B.'s wages at 1s 7d. a day is quite illusory. He may become a seaman-gunner or torpedo man, or signalman; his chances of becoming leading seaman and even petty officer are much greater than those of the private soldier of becoming a non-commissioned officer.

In one respect, however, the Admiralty would be well advised to make a reform. They should, as Lord Charles Beresford suggests, pay seamengunner who are first-class shots and captains of guns as skilled mechanics. The gunner is after all, the most skilled mechanic on board ship and we acquire much greater proficiency in the respect than has yet been obtained. It is reported, by the way, that the Channel Fleet postponed its towing target practice off the Spanish coast on account of bad weather. Of course "bad weather" may imply thick weather, in which case the practice would be impossible, but if it was merely rough, the postponement or abandonment seems highly undesirable. Lord Charles agrees with most other critics that our naval gunnery at present is wretchedly bad. The "Naval and Military Record" hints at though it will not definitely tell a very ugly story indeed about the disposal of practice ammunition overboard lest the paint work of the ship should be fouled by the firing. It is impossible to believe such a thing of any officers of His Majesty's Fleet, unless the most conclusive proof is given.

The same paper alleges that flagships are frequently the most inefficient ships in the Fleet in gunnery, and asks whether this is so because the target-practice is disturbing to the Admiral. Innuendos of this sort are atrocious unless our contemporary has evidence better than hearsay on which to base them, and, if so, it is a public duty to make it known. The Government would do well to lay the returns of the year's prize-firing on the table of the House of Commons, and to state the weather conditions under which it was carried out. As was pointed out in this column the other day, even the Terrible's record is hardly good enough, and ships on other stations fall a long way behind her. That the average number of, hits per minute for 6-inch guns should be only 1.5. discloses a shocking state of affairs.

The French have, after all, decided to go forward with their naval programme of six 14,800 ton battle ships and five 12,000 ton armoured cruisers. Progress, however, is not rapid. The Patrie and Republique, which were put on the stocks last year, are not expected to be ready to receive their armament till 1905 which means that it will be at least a year later before they are ready for sea. Our own Queen and Prince of Wales laid down in the same year, are expected to be completed by the end of 1904, which is a year later than the promised date. Upon the whole we will maintain our superiority in rapid building, though the general rate all over the world has declined.

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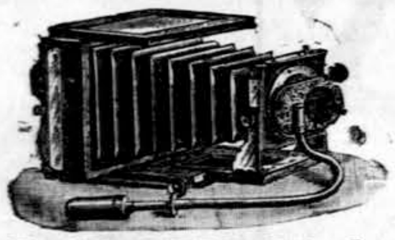

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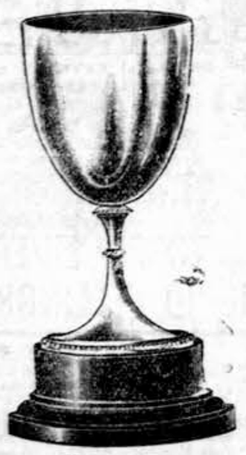

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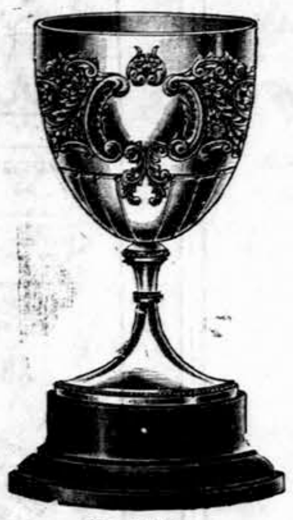

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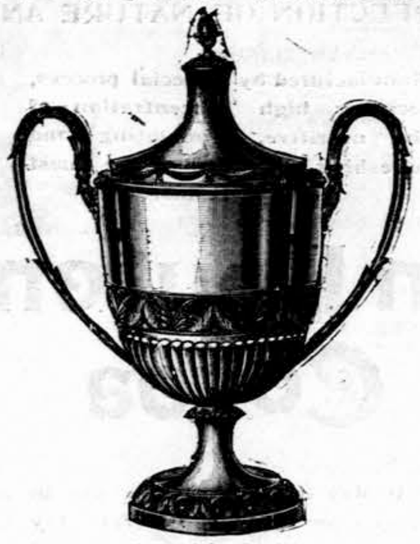

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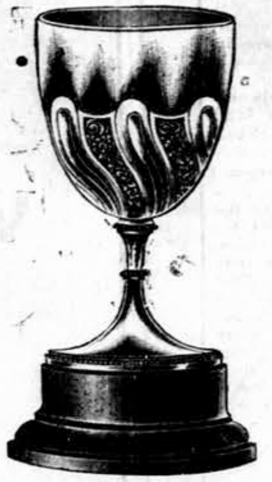

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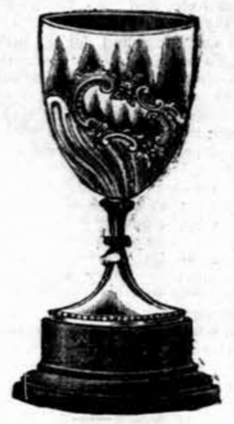

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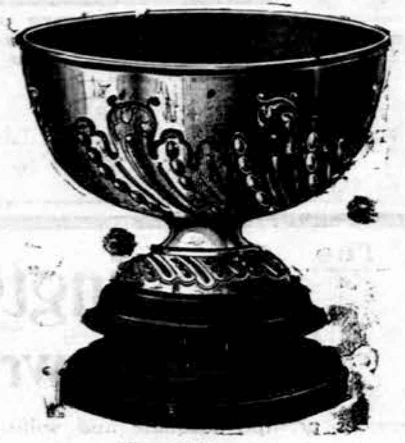

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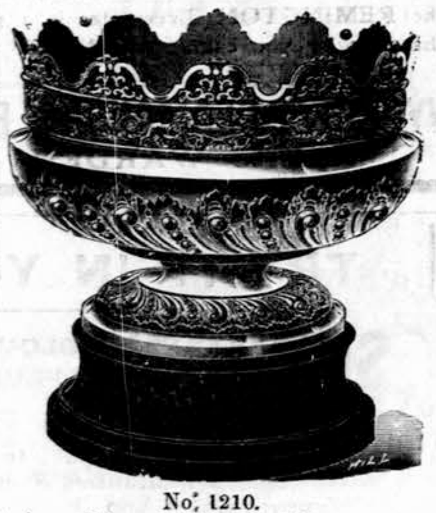

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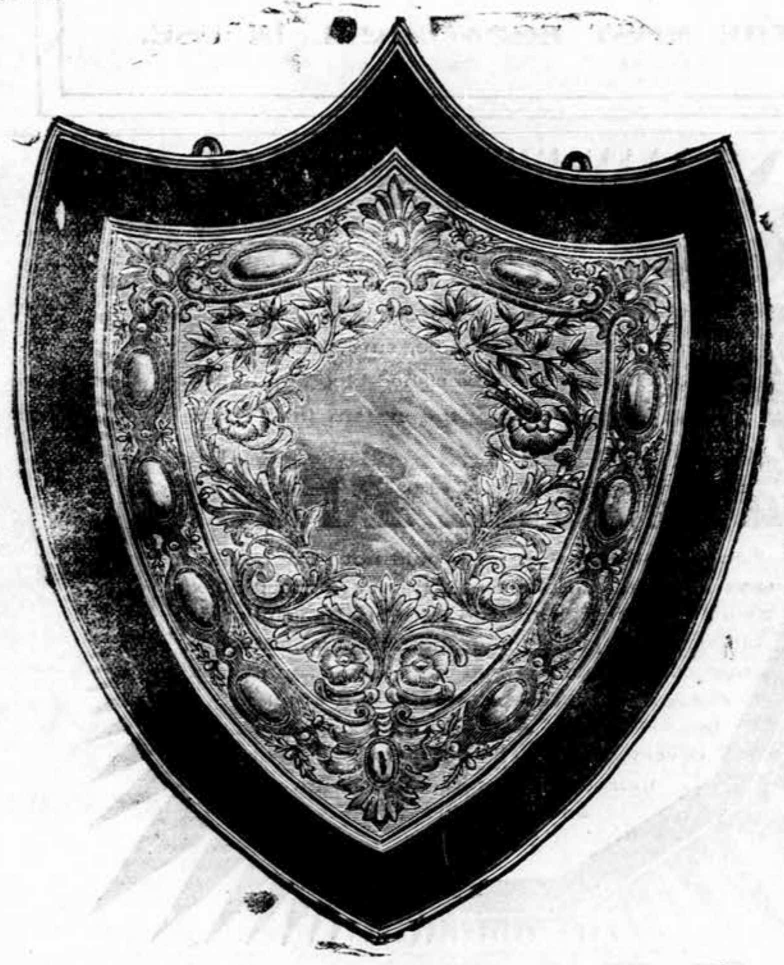

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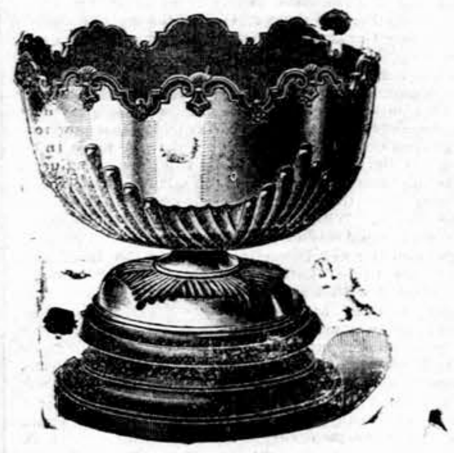

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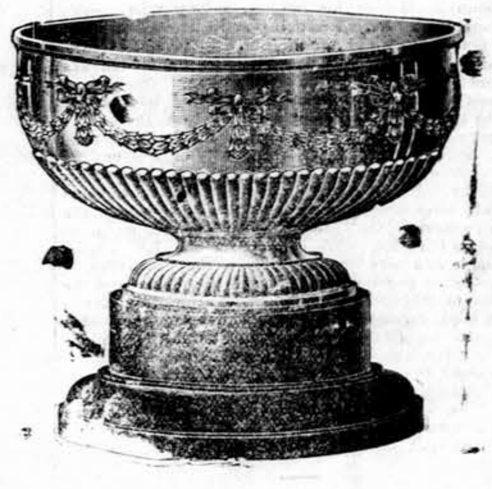

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